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PATHFINDER

EVERY WEEK FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL

FORTIETH YEAR | WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 23, 1933 | NUMBER 2086

Why Human Labor Can't Be Regimented In a Free Country

SO LONG as this is a "free country" there is no law or code under which workers can be compelled to work unless they want to. It is this little understood principle which has done so much to delay the adoption of the codes under the New Deal. It is comparatively simple to serve notice on business concerns and make them sign on the dotted line, but it is an entirely different matter to get 40,000,000 workers to do the same thing. It is physically impossible to indict a whole industry or to corral and coerce any considerable class of people.

General Johnson therefore was not telling the labor unionists any news when he assured them that their right to strike would not be interfered with. In fact organized labor has been asserting this right for generations. At the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor President Green and others made it clear that the right to strike is not a right which is conferred by law or which can be taken away by law but is an inherent and inalienable right of the individual human being. The individual cannot relinquish this right for himself nor can he sign it away for others. If this were not so we would have a state of peonage and serfdom—things which are diametrically opposite to ideals of human freedom.

General Johnson has stated that the 6,000,000 farmers of this country might be marshaled under an NRA code provided they "could all agree on one." However, even then they would still retain the right to strike and shut off the nation's food supply if the conditions as they developed did not suit them. If the workers in general industry have the right to strike, of course this right also applies to the farmers. All are workers, and each class has exactly the same rights as the others—no more, no less.

Organized labor has the power to lay down its demands; it declares what fair working hours and wages shall be in each industry and unless these demands are met, the industry cannot go on. While organized labor as a whole is thus in a position to assert what it believes to be its rights, and to enforce these rights, the unions are not all a unit by any means. There have been a great number of strikes since the Recovery program was started, and a large share of these are due to conflicts between different unions.

Work on government buildings has been held up for weeks or months by these inter-union disputes, and Uncle Sam is powerless to do anything about it. One of the bones of contention which the Pathfinder has been writing about for many years is between the carpenters and the steel workers; they have never decided which union is to have a job of hanging steel doors.

Barber—You're a cheap chiseler—a cheat! How do you expect us barbers to live? Our code requires us to charge 50 cents for a hair cut, but even through a magnifying glass I can't find a single hair on your head to cut. All I can charge you for is a shave.

Recently quarrels between the steamfitters and the asbestos men have likewise held up jobs indefinitely and thus kept thousands of other workers from working and drawing wages.

The point is this: Employers can be made to sign a contract and they can be legally held to it. If they fail for any reason to fulfill the contract or to deliver the goods on time they can be sued for damages. Under the new codes they can be prosecuted as criminals. If they break their own agreement or violate the blanket code which is laid down for their industry they become liable to heavy fines and imprisonment, and each and every day they disobey the rules becomes a separate offense.

It is impossible to hold workers to any such accountability. Attempts have been made in the past to make labor unions pay damages in certain cases of strikes or violence but this principle has never been admitted to any great extent. It is a basic principle of justice that if one side is bound, the other side should also be bound. That is the rock on which many of the codes have split. The labor unions have won the battles on most of the codes so far, but General Johnson exploded a bombshell when he said that a 30-hour week such as the unions demand would wreck our industries. Then he put the question up to the unions, as to whether they are ready to stand their share of the losses of industry as well as to the profits. If labor is to have a voice in managing industry, then it must be prepared to accept its share of the legal and financial responsibilities, it is pointed out. One labor leader is quoted as saying that such a proposition is "laughable."

Business concerns have to do business at a profit. When there are no longer any profits they have to close up. It is only out of profits that higher wages can be paid. No branch of industry should be expected to go on producing at a loss or to keep on laboring in order to produce bigger profits for others. The farmers, as it happens, have had to carry the principal financial load since the World war. Labor, being thoroughly organized, could hang on to the gains it made during the war period. General industry and business did the same thing. The lemon was passed on to the farmers, and they had to take it, as they had nobody to pass it on to. This situation was portrayed by American Ambassador William E. Dodd in a recent address in Berlin when he said: "Organized labor demands a dollar an hour for urban workers while it is quite content that the country workers receive only a dollar a day."

General Johnson explains that it will eventually be necessary to reduce down to a 30-hour week in order to solve the unemployment problem. Even if we returned to the prosperity days of 1929, he says, there would still be some 4,000,000 jobless people. But for the present the 30-hour week is out of the question. Farmers have to work a lot more than 30 hours a week, and it would only add to the unfairness of the set-up if the urban industries were let off with a short week, at high wages, while the farmers were expected to go on working the limit so as to provide cheap living for the rest of the country. It will be time to talk of 30-hour weeks and higher wages when the farmers' dollar has been raised.

TIMELY TOPICS

PRESIDENT ASSAILS MOB LAW

The attitude of President Roosevelt toward the recent wave of lynchings and condoning of mob law was made very plain in his brief address before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, at their 25th annual meeting in Washington. Lynching, stated the President, is a "vile form of collective murder" not to be excused by those in high or low places. On the other hand, he strongly criticized the frequent tardiness of American justice, which has been cited as a contributing cause of mob vengeance.

While the President did not refer to any particular instance of lynchings in California, Missouri or Maryland, his expressed opinion was directly at variance with that of Governor James Rolph, jr., of California, who had termed the lynching of two prisoners at San Jose as "the best lesson California ever gave the nation." Mob killings, according to the President, are nothing more or less than "deliberate disobedience of the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill.'"

A general housecleaning of judicial, legislative and executive departments by the younger generation of the country was predicted by the Chief Executive. People in high places who "seek to line their own nests with other people's money—to cheat their government of its just dues through legal means" were classed in the same category as lynchers in that both are arousing a trend toward more efficient laws and justice.

CHASE BANK INQUIRY ENDS

After eight long weeks of high finance revelations the Senate Banking and Currency Committee completed its investigation of the Chase National Bank of New York City. At the final hearings on the activities of that great institution the star performer was Charles S. McCain, chairman of the bank's directorate. Testifying before the committee he disclosed that his present salary as chairman of the Chase National's board was $128,000 and that he had an individual loan account with the big bank, still open and unpaid to the extent of $226,500.

However, this was not considered the most important McCain revelation. More attention was given to what he told the committee concerning Harvey C. Couch's relations with the Chase National. The latter resigned as a director of the bank in 1932 to become a director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. According to McCain's testimony he and Couch have been close friends since they started out together in a small Arkansas town 26 years ago. He then disclosed that Couch and C. H. Moses, a Little Rock lawyer, owe the Chase National $153,000 on a joint loan of $625,000 obtained in 1930 to take up obligations in a Seaboard Air Line Securities syndicate and that two syndicates which operated pools in Seaboard Air Line securities suffered total losses of $30,000,000. These pools, he said, were managed by Dillon, Read & Co., $20,000,000 being lost in one and $10,000,000 in the other. In the latter, he testified, Norman H. Davis, ambassador at large, participated actively.

At the same hearing the chairman of the Chase's directorate told of RFC loans to the Wabash, Rock Island, Baltimore & Ohio, and several other railroads. Within seven months after Couch became a director of the RFC, McCain testified, that government agency made many loans to railroads of which about $10,000,000 went to meet indebtedness to the Chase National. Chairman Fletcher of the investigating committee read a letter from Couch denying any irregularities in his relations with either McCain or the Chase National. While the RFC director was not asked to appear before the committee, members of that prying body indicated the information they had obtained would be passed on to the committee investigating RFC loans. However, it was not believed the Senate would probe the RFC loans issued since he has been a director.

Previously, Senator Carter Glass, fiery Democrat of Virgina, charged before the committee that voting a pension of $100,000 a year to Albert H. Wiggin, former president of the bank, by the Chase National was a violation of the New York law. This annuity was disclosed during the long investigation and soon thereafter Wiggin wrote to the bank to cease payment because it had been criticized. In his testimony before the committee Winthrop W. Aldrich, present head of the Chase National, criticized the deposit insurance provision of the Glass-Steagall Banking Act because the unlimited guarantee "puts a premium on bad banking," and suggested a number of amendments to that act.

Senator Glass

The next "victims" of the committee's priers will be Detroit banking houses.

NEW TAXES AWAIT CONGRESS

Benjamin Franklin once wrote to a friend that "in this world nothing is certain but death and taxes." Today it is equally certain that the tremendous debt being piled up by the New Deal, while not impossible to contend with, is going to cause the next Congress several headaches in formulating more and bigger taxes. Elaborate studies are now being made to prevent overlapping of federal, state and local assessments. Foes of tax-exempt securities are expected to make another effort to tax the $40,000,000,000 in securities, mostly state and local, which are now exempt. A House Ways and Means subcommittee has already recommended changes in the revenue law that would levy a total of $237,000,000 against huge incomes and personal holding companies organized to evade taxes.

Taxpayers throughout the country were disgruntled and astounded when the Senate Banking and Currency Committee revealed that men and companies of great wealth were paying little or no tax, avoiding the levy through legal means. This evasion threw the burden of cost of government on the shoulders of citizens of moderate means. An aroused public opinion is now demanding that loopholes in existing tax laws through which big capitalists squirmed be plugged and centralized wealth be made to pay its share of government expenses.

Taxpayers who feel that the future holds an endless parade of ever-growing taxes can get quite a bit of relief from statements by L. H. Parker, chief of staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. It is he who gathers the information on which congressmen later base tax policies. According to Mr. Parker the trade upturn which has so greatly encouraged the business man has also started to put a gold and silver lining in Uncle Sam's pocketbook.

The present flat wallet of our government owes its condition to two major causes—the fight on the depression and stagnation of business. While revenue from income taxes was over $2,000,000,000 in 1929 figures for 1933 show only $620,000,000, even though the tax rate is higher. Beer and tobacco taxes are expected to make up most of this deficit while added revenues from the sale of liquor are expected to total anywhere from $280,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. For the fiscal year 1934 it now seems possible that there will be no deficit in regular operating expenses—in other words the government will take in enough money to pay its way in addition to meeting all interest and sinking fund charges.

RECOVERY SUPER-COUNCIL

An indication that President Roosevelt feels the administration of the Recovery Act has passed the experimental stage is seen in his establishment of a National Emergency Council of the NRA. This new organization has the three-fold purpose of being a super-recovery board, an inter-departmental liaison organization and a national information bureau. Headed by Frank C. Walker, executive secretary of the recovery executive council, the members of the new super-council are the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, the AAA and NRA administrators, the governor of the Farm Credit Administration, head of the Home Owners' Corporation, the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator and a representative of the Consumers Council.

The first duty of the NEC is to establish a central information bureau in Washington with branches in counties throughout the nation. These

branches will be used to convey to the general public all factual information as to activities of the various governmental agencies and also relay to the central office in Washington recommendations for adjustment of local controversies arising under the NRA or AAA.

All codes of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have been transferred to the NRA, with the exception of those relating to the first processing of agricultural products. This came as a result of dissension in the AAA ranks. On one side was Jerome Frank, general counsel of the AAA and Assistant Secretary Rexford G. Tugwell, advocating drastic pricefixing and government control regulations. On the other side was George Peek, administrator for the AAA, advocating less stringent regulations and promotion of business initiative, etc.

George N. Peek

President Roosevelt then asked Mr. Peek to relinquish his post as head of the AAA and to head a new trade division in the State Department. The purpose of the new division to be for opening new markets for American farm and manufactured products abroad. His title will be "special assistant to the President on American trade policy. Peek's place as head of the AAA will be taken by Chester Davis, production chief.

TREASURY ISSUE SELL-OUT

The financial prophets who had predicted "greenbacking" or the issuing of printing press money to meet the financial obligations of the country received a rude jolt when the Treasury issue of $950,000,000 in tax-exempt certificates bearing two and one-quarter per cent interest was oversubscribed the first day the books were open. This was the first time since inauguration of its gold-purchase policy that the Roosevelt administration has launched a major financing operation and the public response has elated both the President and his advisors. The issue was oversubscribed nearly three times, the public offering $2,800,000,000.

Most of the proceeds of the new issue, were designated as payment on former issues of certificates maturing December 15. These amounted to $727,692,500, and with the $114,000,000 interest payment made on the public debt about $100,000,000 was left to be added to the fat billion-dollar cash balance in the Treasury. Completion of the issue put the total public debt up to $23,575,000,000.

Coincident with announcement of the new certificate issue the Treasury completed more than half of the refunding of its called Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds. The refunding bonds bear four and one-quarter per cent interest for the first year and three and one-quarter per cent interest thereafter until their 10 to 12 year maturity. The saving of nearly $10,000,000 annually thus effected is more than wiped out by the high rate of interest on the new Treasury certificates. This is the highest rate, with the exception of last March, during the banking crisis, since March, 1932, when Treasury certificates carried 3¾ per cent.

AIR AND OCEAN MAIL SUBSIDIES

Probably one of the most important investigations made by Congress during the current recess, and Congress is always investigating something or somebody, is that dealing with air and ocean mail contracts. The investigation has been under way some time and the affairs of many powerful shipping interests as well as lesser operators have been scrutinized by the Black Senatorial Committee.

While startling revelations were made during the early part of the investigation with the little fellows on the stand, most interest is found in the activities of the Big Three Shipping concerns still receiving mail subventions, namely, the Roosevelt Steamship Company, the Dollar Steamship interests and the Lykes Brothers, operating respectively out of North Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf ports. Already J. Stanley Dollar, head of the Dollar lines and J. M. Lykes, president of the Lykes company, have testified before the committee. The Roosevelt company, headed by Kermit Roosevelt, will likely be next.

The tale unfolded in testimony before the Black Committee concerning the operations of the Dollar lines is about typical of the others. The Dollar Company started operating vessels as agents of the government, later purchasing two passenger service lines established by the U. S. Shipping Board-Emergency Fleet Corporation. As usual a large amount of government property was sold for a small sum. The vessels cost Uncle Sam's taxpayers around $62,000,000 and were sold to the Dollars for about $10,000,000. According to Dollar's own testimony he received a personal commission of $225,000 from his own company for putting through these fine purchases with the Shipping Board, which fortunately, has been abolished. Other testimony dealt with huge profits, etc.

In the Lykes testimony it was revealed that the government has been paying $140 a pound for delivery of mail to Spain, Portugal and North Africa from ports on the Gulf of Mexico. The Tampa Interoceanic Line, a subsidiary of the Lykes Brothers Steamship Lines, has been paid $1,127,382 for carrying 8,052 pounds of mail in the past four years. The cash loss to the government was $1,127,241, according to Senator Black. Another line, also operated by the Lykes Brothers, received $1,587,444 for carrying mail from Gulf ports to the West Indies and South America from August, 1928 to January, 1933. On a poundage basis this mail would have cost the government only $1,903.

Many of the vessels operated by the Tampa Interoceanic Line are Hog Island ships constructed by this country at a cost of $13,442,000 to the taxpayers and sold to the Lykes Brothers for $880,000 during the closing weeks of the Hoover administration. Delivery of nine of these ships has been withheld pending outcome of the inquiry.

Senator Hugo Black, chairman of the investigating committee, later revealed that the United States will have only 75 useful vessels at the end of its present 10-year program despite the fact that the government has given subsidies totaling over $569,000,000 to help finance and develop the American Merchant Marine. Declaring he believed in expanding the merchant marine because it is vital from the standpoint of trade and an integral part of national defense, Chairman Black said the present system is not attaining the end desired.

PRINCIPLE VS. INTEREST

A man in the "Near" East who had quite a reputation as a skinflint lost his pocketbook a while ago, with $200 in cash in it. He put an advertisement in the "Lost" column in the paper but a month elapsed and he had heard nothing on the subject. He had about given up all hope of ever seeing his $200 again when a farmer came in and returned the pocketbook. The skinflint looked in the pocketbook and found the money was all safe. The farmer thought perhaps the capitalist might give him a slight reward. On the contrary the skinflint gave him a sour look and said: "The money's all here—but where's the interest?"

The 1934 Maryland auto tags bear the word "Tercentenary," to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of that state.

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FOREIGN

GREAT BRITAIN

London's attitude toward Italy's plan for league reform was that the government would consider any definite proposals that the Italians might advance. Disarmament was still considered the outstanding problem and Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary and Arthur Henderson, head of the British arms delegation conferred at length on that item. Both the French and the Italian ambassadors had long talks with Sir John. These were considered significant in view of the recent Franco-German conversations.

PARAGUAY

All of Asuncion turned out to celebrate the capture of over 10,000 Bolivian soldiers in a recent victory in the Gran Chaco conflict. This victory was seen as likely to make more difficult any mediation proceedings by the Pan-American Congress at Montevideo.

BELGIUM

Minister of War Albert de Veze in asking for $32,000,000 for Belgian defense, outlined to the Senate plans for the completion of the border fortifications, similar to those erected by France.

ITALY

Fulvio Suvich, under-secretary of state, dispatched by Premier Mussolini, left for Berlin to obtain a definite statement from Chancellor Hitler regarding his views on reconstruction of the League of Nations and on disarmament.

A reduction of over $20,000,000 in army and navy appropriations was included in the 1934-35 budget approved by the Italian Council of Ministers. Despite the reduction a deficit of nearly $238,000,000 was shown.

In the presence of a huge multitude Pope Pius XI elevated a French peasant girl, Bernadette Soubirous, to sainthood. Seventy-five years ago the then 14-year-old girl saw a vision of the Virgin Mary near the great rock of Lourdes, France, and ever since the spot has been the mecca of pilgrims and invalids seeking cures. She became Saint Bernadette of Lourdes at the ceremony.

IRAQ

Pricess Aliyah, who was married by proxy to the youthful King Ghazi arrived in Baghdad to be introduced to her husband for the first time. She will be made Queen within a month at a special ceremony.

IRISH FREE STATE

The threatened break of the Free State from the British crown collapsed as J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, sent an evasive reply to President Eamon de Valera's challenging query as to what Britain would do if his country declared herself a republic. The Irish, the President said, are held under the British yoke by threats to employ the force of arms, otherwise they would have seceded long ago.

RUSSIA

America's first ambassador to the U. S. S. R., William C. Bullitt, arrived in Moskva where he was given an enthusiastic welcome by Soviet officials. His first duties were to locate a suitable site for the new American embassy.

SWEDEN

The Nobel Prize winners of 1933 with the exception of Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan of California met in Stockholm to receive from King Gustaf's hand the diploma, check for $47,300, and gold medal that goes with each award. American Minister to Sweden Laurence A. Steinhardt accepted for Dr. Morgan his prize for medical achievement. Ivan Bunin, Russian exile, winner of the literature award, received the biggest ovation from the assembly.

SPAIN

As the first regularly elected Cortes convened, anarchist outbreaks occurred generally over Spain. Bombings in Madrid and sporadic fighting in Barcelona and elsewhere brought the total dead to nearly 80, and the wounded to over 200. Sabotage of railroads and communications occurred in northern and eastern Spain as part of the Anarchist and Syndicalist's retaliation for Rightist victories in the recent election. The revolt was also thought to be part of a plan to overthrow the cabinet of Premier Diego Martinez Barrios. The government announced the revolt in general had been suppressed by troops which remained loyal to the federal authority. A "state of alarm," similar to martial law, was declared in force throughout the country.

CUBA

A cabinet crisis hung over President Ramon Grau as four of his ministers handed in their resignations. Electric light employees announced their intentions to strike if their 41 demands were not met by the Habana light company. Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of staff, became more completely in control of the island when enlistments increased 4,000 a short time ago. It is believed he has squelched all coalition plans to prevent the opposing factions from wresting power from him as they would do by their announced plan for reducing the army.

SWITZERLAND

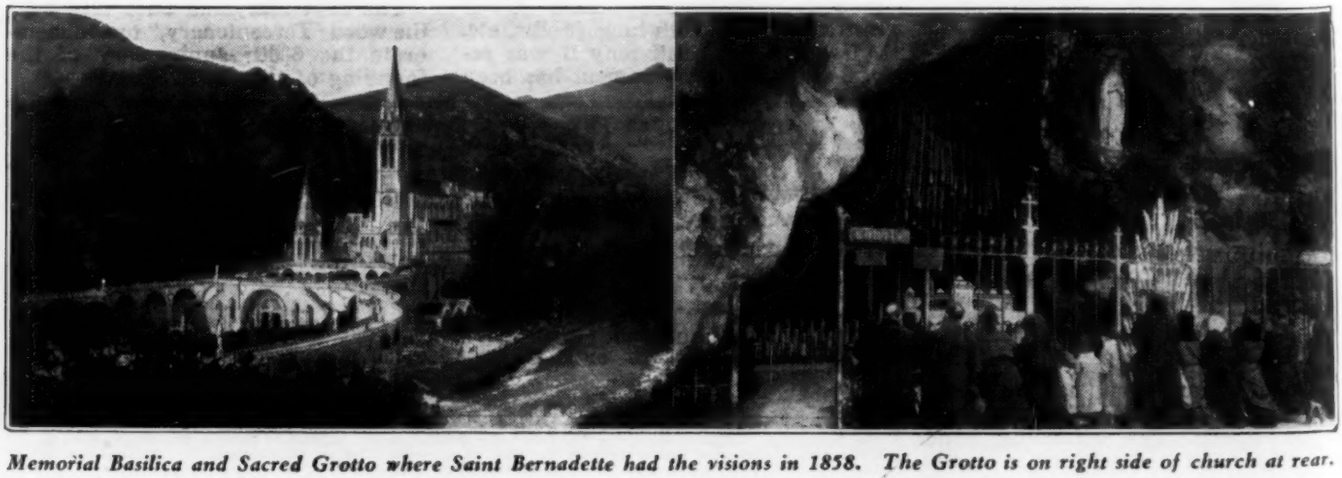
At a meeting of the refugee board of the League of Nations Henri Berenger demanded that the United States accept some of the 60,000 German Jewish refugees who are now quartered on various European nations. Stirred into action by Geneva proddings, a Brazilian immigration commission began to study the question involved in permitting many of the exiles to settle in Brazil.

FRANCE

Direct disarmament negotiations between France and Germany were resumed simultaneously in Paris and Berlin with Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour receiving German Ambassador Roland Koester, and Chancellor Hitler conferring with the French envoy Andre Francois-Poncet. The French cabinet rejected the two German demands made at the first conference concerning rearmament and the Saar,

GERMANY

Germany's first all-Nazi and womanless Reichstag met in the Kroll Opera House in Berlin, called to order by its president, Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering.



Memorial Basilica and Sacred Grotto where Saint Bernadette had the visions in 1858. The Grotto is on right side of church at rear.

Debt Question Arises at Montevideo Parley; Voted Down by Latins

Though a spirit of good will and a desire to cooperate prevailed in the opening days of the seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, Uruguay, little has been accomplished. It's a case of all plans and no action.

Mexico, through her delegate, Dr. Jose M. Puig Casauranc, Foreign Minister, proposed the agenda be widened to include 15 items, among them governmental debts. A subcommittee, considering economic and financial affairs, decided to shelve the Mexican proposal and submit such questions at a later date to an Inter-American Economic Conference. The action of this subcommittee was regarded as the first tactical victory of the present session —laurels for the United States which had requested private debts be not discussed at the parley. Senor Casauranc's plan included a proposal for an inter-American system of money and banking, the currency to be managed on a bi-metallism basis, a central bank to be established which would have control over other smaller central banks, and a six-year moratorium on public and private debts.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was among the most outspoken of those opposing the admission of any observers from Europe to the conference. The League of Nations had sent a request to Montevideo, even before the conference opened that Geneva personages be allowed to sit in on the Uruguayan discussions. This, the league pleaded, would aid in strengthening both the world organization and the regional one. Following this initial request, two more came—one from Spain and another from Portugal. Fear was expressed that the presence of such official observers might lead to the introduction of harmful European influences. The matter was turned over to a committee on policy to "re-examine purposes" of the European bids. This committee decided to defer until the next Pan-American Conference, four years hence, the question of seating such observers.

Sec. Hull

More hedging has gone on over the Gran Chaco question than on any other. One group expressed the belief that the whole matter would be put away in the ice-box by the conference, in order not to overlap and perhaps tread on the toes of the League of Nations commission now working on a solution of that territorial dispute. The United States delegation, however, has consistently worked to get the mediation proceedings started, and after considerable urging the peace committee began functioning which in turn appointed a subcommittee to study the question. This latter group sent a message, couched in vague terms, to the belligerents. In plenary session the Bolivian and Paraguayan delegates thanked the committee for its interest and expressed their willingness to accept the mediation offices of the conference in settling the dispute.

As the Mexican plan was put on the shelf Uruguayan Under-Secretary of State Mateo Marquez Castro came forth with a tariff scheme, divided into five parts, the most important provision of which was that tariffs be restored to the level of 1928. This was before the Smoot-Hawley act passed by Congress went into effect. Other provisions were; a tariff truce until June 30, abolition of import and export quotas, and abolition of all regulations that tend to restrain trade. The plan was referred to a subcommittee. The Smoot-Hawley act has drawn much criticism from many South American nations, claiming it virtually bars their goods from entering the United States. According to Senor Marquez Castro the tariff rates would revert to the January 1, 1928 level in July of 1934.

With two women official delegates at the Montevidean parley the Inter-American Commission of Women hope to win a few battles in their cause. A resolution has been put before the Pan-American conference asking that the delegates sign a convention granting equal civic status to men and women and a treaty guaranteeing equal civic and political rights with men throughout the Americas. The two delegates to the conference are Dr. Sophronisba Breckenridge from the United States and Senora Vignole Demichelli of Uruguay.

Two subcommittees had before them proposals dealing with the question of non-intervention and a peace code. The former was backed principally by Cuba and Haiti and was aimed primarily at the United States. The peace plan formed by Mexico would include all existing treaties and in addition set up conciliation machinery for swift action in disputes.

Almost for the first time the United States is not in a vulnerable position, in spite of the unsettled Cuban question, and this condition has brought to the fore the differences among the Latin-Americans instead of a solid Latin bloc against the United States. In handling the Mexican plan, though the North American delegates were opposed to it, Secretary Hull adopted a conciliatory tone toward Mexico, believing that the other Latin nations would put up such objections that the measure would be killed. In this way they took the brunt of the blame and not the United States. A clash of personalities has occurred with Dr. Puig Casauranc and Senor Saavedra Lamas, Argentinian Foreign Minister, both heads of major economic committees, and each striving for a leading position.

FOREIGN TABS

Rise in wool prices by 130 per cent in South Africa heralds a new era of prosperity for that section.

With the color of the new Nazi uniforms changed from brown to an olive green a needed stimulus is expected to be given the textile and tailoring industries.

Work on the harbors at Mayaquez and Arecibo, made possible by federal funds, when completed will give Puerto Rico four deep water ports.

Beginning in July last the marriage and birth rate in Germany has steadily increased, thus attesting the success of the Nazi's biological aims.

Nephew of Premier Benito Mussolini, 21-year-old Vito Mussolini, was appointed by his uncle to the post of editor and general manager of Il Duce's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia.

Fire razed the luxurious $5,000,000 gambling casino of Frank J. Gould, an American, at Nice, France.

Former Premier Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, 67, escaped assassination when police nabbed two youthful "patriots" armed with daggers as they were about to assault him. The Baron had long been the target of bitter attacks by Japanese militarists for his participation in the London Naval Treaty.

A bill is before the French Parliament requiring every auto, truck, motorcycle, etc., to be registered with the War Department for requisition in case of hostilities.

Robbers stole a priceless Rembrandt painting, "Jeremiah Mourning Over the Destruction of Jerusalem," from the home of a Stockholm art collector.

With the completion of pipe lines from Iraq to French-mandated Syria France will have for the first time an independent supply of oil.

The Japanese War office announced plans to reduce the army in Manchuria to a peace-time basis have been abandoned with the present strained Russo-Japanese relations.

Peace loving Switzerland has placed orders for $21,000,000 worth of war materials, including 80 airplanes, artillery, ammunition, and heavy guns.

The government of the city of Paris passed a law making swimming instruction in all the Parisian schools compulsory. Pupils in the higher classes in Antwerp, Belgium, are likewise required to know how to swim.

A REAL DISAPPEARANCE

The great magician was about to pull off his greatest trick. He had got a local boy to act as his assistant and had coached him carefully as to what he should do and say. The magician picked up a bag and said to the boy: "Now, you examine this bag thoroughly and tell us whether you find anything in it."

The boy didn't even look in the bag, but answered: "There ain't nuthin' in it. The rabbit you had me put in it got away."

CURRENT EVENTS

WASHINGTON

Secretary of Interior Ickes slips on ice and falls fracturing rib. The accident occurred at his home.

President Roosevelt approves promotion of 11 naval captains to the rank of rear admiral and of 28 commanders to the rank of captains.

Mayor-elect Fiorella LaGuardia, of New York, visits President Roosevelt at the White House.

Gridiron Club, Washington newspaper correspondents organization, holds annual dinner, attended by President Roosevelt, his cabinet and high government officials, foreign diplomats, and others.

President Roosevelt orders first tariff investigation since he took office.

American Tuberculosis Association presents the President with a rare collection of Tuberculosis Association Christmas seals, which starts with the seals of the first campaign in Wilmington, Del., in 1907.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt hold their first state reception for the Diplomatic Corps.

FARMING

Department of Agriculture estimates this year's cotton production at 13,177,000 bales.

A new farm tillage laboratory, the only one of its kind in the world, in which studies will be made to find the types of machines best suited economically to the soils of the Southeast, will be built by the Department of Agriculture at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

Former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, announces that the late Alexander Legge, head of the International Harvester Co. and once chairman of the Federal Farm Board, left $500,000 to a "farm foundation" engaged in research and experimental work to aid the farmer.

In his report to the President Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says planned agriculture begins to show results with agricultural conditions improved over the nation as a whole, though by no means uniformly, during the past six months. His report estimates that the gross farm income for 1933 will be about $6,100,000,000. Payments to farmers for restrictions in production will increase the total to about $6,400,000,000, he said.

Direct wheat, cotton and tobacco payments by the AAA to farmers for acreage reduction now total more than $115,000,000.

Farm Credit Administration announces that the 12 federal land banks passed the $100,000,000 mark in farm loans during November, with a record total of $58,352,500 for the month.

In a message read before the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago President Roosevelt says "we seem to be on our way out of the woods," and asked farmers to continue cooperating with the administration's program for a "controlled agriculture."

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace approves contract to be offered farmers for participation in the $350,000,000 corn-hog production adjustment program. Already many farmers in the Middle West have taken advantage of these benefits.

GOVERNMENT

Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals that Uncle Sam's pay roll for all classes of civil employees for October was $74,407,443 which went to 557,170 workers.

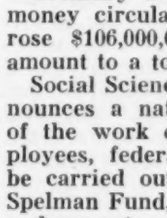
Consolidation of six national forest units in Wisconsin, forming an enlarged Nicolet National Forest and creating a new forest to be called the Chequamegon National Forest, is announced by the Forest Service.

The latest victims of Comptroller General McCarl's economy act ax are Profs. Harold M. Groves, of the University of Wisconsin and Robert M. Haig, of New York. The professors were engaged by the Treasury Department in October for a tax conference—Prof. Groves to get $50 a day for three days service and Prof. Haig $100 a day for two days service. McCarl ruled that their salary had not been fixed by statute and that the maximum they could receive was $25 a day less the 15 per cent pay cut.

Treasury Department reports that money circulation during November rose $106,000,000 from the October amount to a total of $5,740,774,200.

Social Science Research Council announces a nation-wide investigation of the work of all government employees, federal, state and local, to be carried out and financed by the Spelman Fund, one of the Rockefeller endowments, with the approval of President Roosevelt.

Federal Surplus Relief and Emergency Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins announces that about 12,000,000 dozen eggs are to be distributed to the destitute unemployed for omelets. Incidentally, Mr. Hopkins is regarded as the greatest Santa Claus ever. The boyish looking emergency relief chief has about $900,000,000 at his disposal for Civil Works jobs and for buying up surplus products for distribution to the needy.



H. L. Hopkins

Thomas Hewes, assistant secretary of the Treasury, a Woodin appointee, resigns. W. J. Cummings, chairman Deposit Insurance Corp., says he will resign after Jan. 1.

REPEAL

President Roosevelt's Special Interdepartmental Alcohol Committee recommends that Congress impose a tax of $2.60 a gallon on distilled spirits, that all beers be taxed $5 a barrel, and that the tax on wines range from 14 cents a gallon to $2.60 a gallon, all of which it is estimated would yield $500,000,000 a year. But administration spokesmen disclaim any official sponsorship, and President Roosevelt asked for a lower tax.

Acting Postmaster General Joseph C. O'Mahoney predicts that the Reed Amendment prohibiting circulation of periodicals containing liquor advertisements in dry states will be repealed shortly after Congress convenes.

J. O'Mahoney

Joseph H. Choate, jr., federal alcohol control administrator, announces the liquor industry will be left to "do its own housecleaning," at least until it is shown to be incapable of self-control.

Distillers and wholesalers declare there will be no reduction in prices before Christmas.

Women's Organization for National Prohibition Repeal is demobilized by Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, its founder.

Analyses by expert chemists show that repeal liquor is the "real stuff," pure in quality and free of denaturants.

GENERAL

Reports to the 27th annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents indicate that deaths from heart diseases are increasing. The rate this year is placed at 159 per 100,000 policy holders as compared with 149 last year. Fred A. Holland told the convention that by the end of the year payments to policy holders and beneficiaries by American life insurance companies would total $3,100,000,000 in the form of death claims, endowments, annuities, etc.

Eleven Western states, with the support of their governors, launch drive to establish silver as a basic money metal.

"Sucker lists" are still used by stock swindlers who elude the Securities Act by adding new tricks to the old "sell and switch game."

Florida resorts embark on what they predict will be the greatest winter season there since 1929.

William W. Farley, former Democratic State Chairman of New York, petitions Attorney General Homer B. Cummings to have the charter of the "Crusaders" canceled on the ground that the organization exceeded its chartered limitations by opposing the monetary policies of the Roosevelt administration.

Who won the Congressional seat from the sixth Louisiana district is still a mystery. Mrs. Bolivar E. Kemp has offered to cancel her disputed victory and run again in a primary fair to all. A citizens' special election has been called for December 27, with State Senator J. Y. Sanders as the only candidate. If Mrs. Kemp resigns, Gov.

O. K. Allen has indicated he would call another special election. Speaker Rainey has indicated that should there be a contest for the seat Congress will investigate the election.

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of the Army Engineer Corps, recommends to House Rivers and Harbors Committee that a sea level ship canal connecting the Delaware and Chesapeake bays be constructed.

PEOPLE

Wyoming legislature passes bill empowering the governor to make appointments for vacancies in the United States Senate whenever such vacancies occur, thus paving the way for the naming of First Assistant Postmaster General Joseph C. O'Mahoney to succeed late Senator John B. Kendrick.

Senator Simeon D. Fess, Republican of Ohio, predicts that Franklin D. Roosevelt will not be elected for another term.

Rep. Gale H. Stalker, of New York, files petition in voluntary bankruptcy in District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Former Assistant Secretary of State Francis P. White, resigns as American minister to Czechoslovakia.

Senator David A. Reed, Republican of Pennsylvania, promises his support to President Roosevelt in a move to stabilize the dollar and to fight direct inflation.

Marcus Teeter, jr., of Granada, Minn., and Lillian Murphey, of Bremen, Ind., win cups donated by President Roosevelt to the 4-H club boy and girl who achieved the most around the home.

Mary Pickford, screen actress, files suit at Los Angeles, for divorce from Douglas Fairbanks, who she charges with neglect since 1930. Thus ends what has long been hailed as filmdom's chief romance.

After completing his task in Washington Henry Bruere, federal credit coordinator, returns to his post as president of the Bowery Savings Bank in New York, forecasting a wider "new deal."

Henry Bruere

Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, of Georgetown university, declares in radio address that Soviet Russia is under solemn pledge to the United States to end the Third Internationale despite Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff's intimation to the contrary.

The bankers have a friend in Cardinal O'Connell, dean of American cardinals, who comes to their defense by labeling attacks on them as "hysterical harangue."

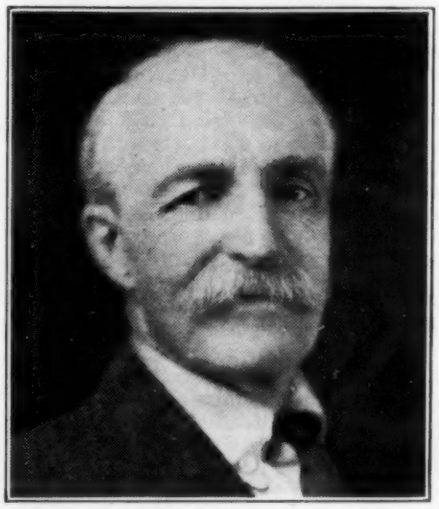
RAILROADS

Railroad employment in November was only .08 per cent over November 1932. Figures show that 997,500 persons were employed on railroads on November 15th.

Joseph B. Eastman, federal coordinator of transportation, tells railroads which have been supporting company unions they must cease such activities, because it involves violation of the emergency transportation act. He threatens prosecution of roads interfering with union affairs.

AVIATION

Gov. Gifford Pinchot, 68, of Pennsylvania, is issued a student pilot's permit by the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce.



Apparently Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania believes in the old saying that one is never too old to learn. An air enthusiast, he wants to learn to fly an airplane.

A special air mail postmark was stamped on letters canceled December 17, at College Park, Md., the site of the Wright brothers first flying school, commemorating the 30th anniversary of their first flight in 1903.

RADIO

Federal Radio Commission serves notice that each applicant for 50,000 watt clear channels must "show cause" and "build a record" to substantiate its request for such maximum power. There are now 24 stations broadcasting with 50,000 watts.

Federal Radio Commission denies charges by the Republican National Committee that radio is being "muzzled" by the administration.

Five Washington daily newspapers bar radio programs except as paid advertising.

TAXES

Large list of tax delinquencies practically bankrupts Cleveland.

COURTS

Clarence Norris, the second of the negroes involved in the "Scottsboro case," is found guilty and given the death penalty. He and Heywood Patterson, first to be convicted for the third time, are sentenced by Judge W. W. Callahan to the chair on Feb. 2, 1934. But the verdicts will be appealed and the trial of the other seven defendants will await the outcome of the appeals.

Three election commissioners picked by Senator Long's political machine are found guilty in criminal district court at New Orleans on charges of certifying false returns in the general election last November. Some 500 indicted commissioners are yet to stand trial.

Judge L. William Brooks, of Chicago, rules that cemetery lots cannot be seized for non-payment of a debt, if someone is buried in one of them. A grave, he said, "is a sacred trust and inviolable."

Tennessee supreme court affirms ruling of Criminal Judge John T. Cunningham, of Nashville, sustaining North Carolina's demurrer to the petition by Col. Luke Lea, former United States Senator, and his eldest son, Luke Lea, jr., for a writ of habeas corpus against extradition to North Carolina where they were convicted more than two years ago of violating the state banking laws.

U. S. Supreme Court upholds right of women to testify in behalf of their husbands in federal court.

SPORTS

Notre Dame university is among the first of the larger institutions to change football coaches for next year. Wholesale resignations saw the passing of Jesse Harper, athletic director, Heartly "Hunk" Anderson, who has been head football coach since Rockne's death, and all of his assistants except Tom Conley, end coach. Elmer Layden, one of Notre Dame's famous "Four Horsemen" of 1924, who has made a name for himself at Duquesne university the past few years is signed to become athletic director and head football coach. His contract is for two years at $10,000 a year.

Major league baseball holds annual meeting at Chicago where the biggest deal in baseball history is completed. Connie Mack, manager of Philadelphia Athletics sells five of his stars.

FORESTRY ARMY

Educational programs under trained teachers are to be inaugurated in the 1,466 Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

While many CCC companies were moved south for the winter Director Robert Fechner has recently approved 47 winter camps in New York state.

RFC

Treasury Department investigates leaks in the announcement of the government's daily domestic gold price, which has enabled foreign speculators to make big profits.

RFC gold price lingers at $34.01 an ounce.

DEATHS

Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir, 73, retired, at Baltimore.

William W. (Bill) Roper, 54, famous football coach, at Germantown, Pa.

Mayor E. E. Roberts, 65, of Reno.

HOW TO GET POSTMASTER JOBS

Hundreds Third Class (small offices) Postmaster appointments coming. $1100—$2300 year. Men-women 21-66. Sample questions free. Write today. Franklin Institute, Dept. W-181, Rochester, N. Y.—Adv.

NRA

Agreements have been signed by 24 major oil companies to limit crude oil and gasoline production in the United States, fix profit margins for jobbers and retailers and provide for oil purchases to stabilize prices. Retailers are allowed a minimum profit of from 2½ to 4 cents a gallon on gasoline, depending on the class of accounts carried and quality of gasoline sold.

One of the most important tests yet made on code compliance is seen in the decision regarding hours and wages of employees of the Loft Stores, Inc., which operates a chain of candy shops and restaurants in 27 cities. This firm has been ordered to pay their employees the difference between the code scale of 28 cents an hour and 14½ cents actually paid them during the period between October 23 and November 22.

Movie chiefs are elated over modification of the motion picture code that virtually eliminates the dictatorial powers granted NRA officials by executive orders attached to the code as originally signed. Concessions made the movie industry followed a conference between President Roosevelt and the nation's leading film officials.

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, has said that he has no objection to full publicity on all NRA salary matters. However, he termed publicity given the large salary paid a young woman assistant as "hitting below the belt." Various published reports claim Miss Frances M. Robinson, his stenographer, has risen from a $25 a week clerk to his administrative assistant with a salary of $6,800 a year, which minus the 15 per cent cut totals $5,780 a year. Gen. Johnson countered with the statement that Miss Robinson had a successful record as an executive before coming to NRA and was worth every bit of her salary, which is the fifth largest paid any NRA official. The general gets $6,000.

The National Association of Manufacturers, meeting in New York, heard the Recovery Administrator declare that the Roosevelt dollar is the soundest money in the world today. For the first time in answering criticism Gen. Johnson brought in politics, declaring that most of the prominent publications that have been assailing him were severely Republican.

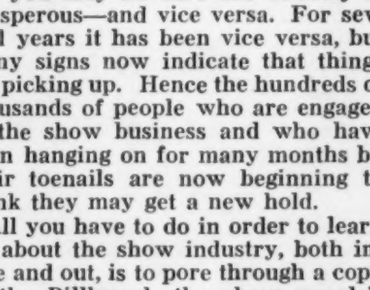
The dry cleaning industry is having a difficult time keeping within the bounds of the NRA. Complaints from all parts of the country seem to indicate that raising of prices under the code has proved a boomerang, the public refusing to pay the higher prices in many places. Dry cleaners who have given in to lower prices and doing work for less than code figures face prompt prosecution, according to code authorities. More than 100 were called in one day recently to answer charges of code violations.

When codes covering the wholesale, retail and manufacturing grocers of the nation were signed a fight that had lasted five months was ended. General Johnson and representatives of the grocers slashed through governmental red tape and settled the code controversy in less than 12 hours. More than 300,000 stores are affected.

SHOW BUSINESS STILL DRAWS

Wideawake business people always keep an eye on circuses, vaudeville shows, medicine shows, carnivals and all the other forms of amusement in order to find out whether the people have money to spend and are spending it. When the shows are flourishing you may be sure the country is prosperous—and vice versa. For several years it has been vice versa, but many signs now indicate that things are picking up. Hence the hundreds of thousands of people who are engaged in the show business and who have been hanging on for many months by their toenails are now beginning to think they may get a new hold.

All you have to do in order to learn all about the show industry, both inside and out, is to pore through a copy of the Billboard—the show people's Bible. Let us just touch on some of the high spots, as we go along. Pardon the professional language which is sometimes used—for the show business would not be what it is if it didn't have its own jargon—which usually includes nicknames and slang terms and short-cut expressions which are more or less Greek to most of us.



Wife—Now we've been to the fair—I hope you're satisfied.
Hubby—But you wouldn't let me go in to see those fan dancers.

For instance here is a sample ad which says: "Wanted quick—brass men, doubling on violin, modern, capable." And another: "Fast sax—go anywhere. Have sedan." And still another: "A-1 drummer, vibraphone, marimba reader, xylo and machine tymps." And now a fourth: "A-1 pianist, read and fake." And last but not least: "Lady front contortionist—reliable, go anywhere."

Of course, the "brass men" are not made of brass but they play brass instruments. Also they are not expected to actually double up on the violin, for that would break it. The "fast sax" who has his own sedan and will "go anywhere" means just what it says; he can read any music that is thrust before him and not miss a note or a squawk, and he is an accommodating person who does not have to stick around home but can go any place where the money is good. The "A-1 drummer" who also belabors "machine tymps" means that he can operate the elaborate aggregration of drums and contraptions which are required by the most modern orchestras.

The "lady front contortionist" refers to a girl, probably of uncertain age, who can twist herself into pretzel knots, and do it right in front of the tent, before the audience. It means she is not bashful, and she also has no home ties but is ready to go anywhere. Please note that in the show business all women are always "ladies"—and this applies even behind the scenes and in their shop talk. Show people take their profession seriously, and while always insanely jealous of one another they keep up a certain dignity which outsiders might hardly expect.

If you have some money that you want to risk in the show business, you can answer the ad of a man who says: "Wanted partner with $100—good talker like me for special health wonder; have outfit." Another advertiser is looking for "partner with capital to finance vaudeville unit, 20 people."

"Prince Umco" announces that he will do "crystal gazing and magic." He also has "hypnotist act, cuts, slides, trailers and plenty of newspaper dope; also window sleep and blind auto drive." This magician will "go anywhere but would prefer the South or Southwest."

Rattlesnake Joe advertises "dens of 15 big snakes $10" and Weil's Curio Shop offers "live four-legged roosters; healthy; sell cheap." Another concern can furnish "novelties for beer gardens—such as comic moustaches $1 per 100."

An amusement park wants "marathon dancers"—but the dancers "must have talent and work long hours." Another park is through with marathon dancers and calls for "walkathon contestants—$1,000 cash prize posted." A traveling show is short of "medicine performers," and ones who "can play musical instruments" will get the preference. Then another show lacks "tab people, young chorus girls and young lady pianist doubling stage. Salary small but sure, minimum $14 weekly." Players are likewise needed for "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," playing "school auditoriums, one-night stands—must have own transportation."

Plenty of artists are available for new engagements. Even the "Sisters of the Skillet" insert their professional card. Then there's "Colonel Maybohm and his Russian Revels;" also "Wiest & Stanton, in 'Hokum de Luxe'" and "Chick Webb, orchestra leader, attending physician at the rebirth of rhythm."

There is no longer any excuse for the comedians on the radio to keep working those ancient gags over and over again, when they can buy "The Radio Comic—my new service for radio and vaude artists requiring the very best in real laugh material. No. 1 now ready—$2."

Mr. Wayburn "offers immediate engagements to 24 dancing girls who can

do tap, toe and acrobatic dancing; also 16 swell show girls who can wear costumes well and sing." The "Mexican Law Office" offers "free and confidential information on Mexican divorces." Amelia Grain has "scenery to rent; beautiful drapes and painted sets for all operas and plays." C. Watts will "pay cash" for "trained cockatoo act" but the price must be very low, he warns.

Limitless quantities of goods of all sorts for sale at fairs, carnivals etc. are to be had, and the prices certainly don't allow much chance to operate with a profit under the NRA. Here are "Elgin-Waltham wrist watches $2.95 each." Also "big flash neckties, silk lined, tailor made, 35 cent price—at only $15 a gross." Here is a real bargain — electric wiener roasters "while they last, only $9.98 each"—regular price $30." Then finally there's "the lowest priced four-coin machine ever placed on the market—with special 'side bet card' and our guarantee entitles you to return any machine that does not pay for itself in one day." That appears to be a better proposition than farming or running a newspaper.

The writers for the Billboard give a lot of very interesting inside news about all phases of the show industry. The Hagenbeck-Wallace circus and the Ringling-Barnum shows have turned south for the season and are now exhibiting in the Carolinas and Louisiana respectively. You see they don't kill each other's business by covering the same territory. These shows and also the smaller tent shows report better business than they expected.

Bunts Greater shows announce that they will stay out all winter. They can take on a few more "legitimate concessions" and the rate is "$1 a front foot." They also want "grind shows" but there is "no exclusive except corn game"—if you know what that means in show English. Roberts shows could take on a "cook house to join immediately—concessions $5 and one-third of the intake." But they must be "shows that don't conflict" with the attractions they now have.

Under the significant heading "Hoofing Pedagogs," we are told that some of those Chicago girl schoolteachers "have become chorines" and have opened in Grand Rapids, Mich. Also "Billy Diamond, the vaudeville girl, is now a blue-eyed redhead, having changed the color of her hair the other day and opened in Philly last Sunday."

WEEK'S ADD-A-LAFF

Cards of thanks in the Du Quoin (Ill.) Evening Call—We wish to thank our many friends for the splendid help in the loss of our home yesterday. We wish to especially thank the fire department and neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. ——

When you want turkey in France, you ask for "dindon" or "coq d'Inde"; in Germany, "trutthahan"; and in Spain, "pavo." Over here it's "bring on the bird," or "shoot the gobbler."

Animal Faces Only a Mother Could Love

Not all the funny faces are confined to the human race. Many animals not only have a freakish countenance, but also have strange bodies as well. Science tells us there's a reason for the faces being what they are: they were built for service not for looks. Take the anteater which, as you may guess, subsists largely on ants. For the purpose of getting large quantities of these insects the animal's face is drawn out into a large tube-like projection, so that when it noses into an ant nest thousands and thousands of them can be sucked up as a vacuum cleaner would do it.

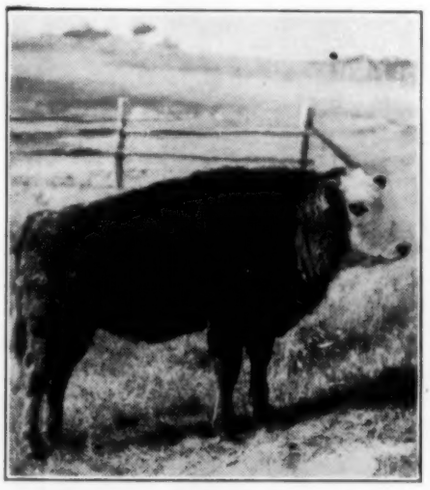
Then, there's the goggle-eyed lemur with its immense optics necessary for hunting insects in dark forests. The extremely slender front legs of this animal closely associated with the monkey family give it a rather top heavy appearance. The monkeys themselves have amusing faces, but some of their tribe go just a bit beyond that. The white-headed saki of Siam has a huge bushy tail and a face of a pale ochre color, and the mandrill monkey's map is splotched with brilliant red and blue patches.

Probably the strangest monkey of them all is the proboscis monkey with its long flat nose which it uses as a lever to hunt for insects under the bark of rotting trees. When the nose has lifted up the bark the mouth is close by to gobble up whatever food is present. Another odd-looking member of this family is the heart-nosed monkey, so named from the heart shape of its schnozzle. Two mutton chop effects of lighter fur coming down from the eyes and toward the upper part of the jaws add to its weird appearance.

The duck-billed platypus of Australia, a survivor of one of the earliest types of animals to live on the earth, has a furry body and a duck's bill which it uses to find food on river bottoms. It is essentially a water creature and for that reason has webbed feet, but when it wants to dig it rolls back the webbing and there is a perfectly good set of claws ready for defense or burrowing. The platypus is one of two mammals which lay eggs.

Though the giant iguana has a fierce-looking face he is quite harmless, but he is not afraid of anything, even man. When full grown this giant lizard is about a yard long, and his head which is a bright lemon yellow looks as if it were covered with cobble stones from the scales on it. The back is red, toning down to a dark brown around the flanks. That crest of spines on his neck adds to his armored appearance. These creatures come from the Galapagos Islands and several of them were brought back to this country some years ago. A member of the same family, the Australian frilled lizard, has a large ruff which he opens up to terrify an enemy. At the same time he opens his mouth to the widest extent and displays formidable teeth.

Giant Iguana of the Galapagos



The Cattalo—Half Cow, Half Buffalo

One of the reasons for the wart-hog's looking as he does is because he finds his food in open and exposed ditches where there is no cover if an enemy approaches. He thus has the typical hard, muscular nose of the hog for rooting purposes, and two large curved tusks for defense purposes. In case he strikes a particularly hard piece of ground he can use the tusks as a pick. Elsewhere on his face he has warty protuberances which keep him from having that skin you like to touch. On top of his head and part way down his back grow long strands of hair, that do not add to his beauty.

Through no fault of his own the cattalo is an odd piece of scenery on the landscape. He's a hybrid animal, derived from a crossing of the common garden variety of cow and a buffalo. In face and head he takes after his bovine mother; hide, and particularly the humped effect above the head he derives from his buffalo sire.

Among denizens of the sea is a fish which opens wide his large mouth, lights up the luminous organs around this mouth and waits for curious smaller fish to swim inside. There are luminous teeth, too, inside the mouth pointing inward to add a lure to a finny prey. As the bottom of the ocean is in darkness the brilliant lighting display of this fish is quite dazzling and inviting to any of the smaller creatures with a strong sense of curiosity.

EDITORIAL

Again, it's MERRY CHRISTMAS, folks.

¶

Notice what wonderful weather we've had ever since the NRA went into effect? We've always said the weather needed reforming.

¶

A lot of people at Thanksgiving and Christmas time might well be called "turkey gobblers."

¶

FREEING MT. VERNON

THE agitation which the Pathfinder has kept up for many years for the purpose of having the home of George Washington opened up to fuller enjoyment by the public has at last begun to bear fruit. The mansion and grounds, situated 16 miles down the Potomac from Washington, are now to be open to visitors from two to four o'clock on Sunday afternoons.

This is some concession to the rights of the American public—but it is only the entering wedge. An entrance fee is still charged, as if the shrine of the Father of His Country were an English castle, in the hands of money-makers, or being operated as a side-show. This also should be stopped. All the sights of the nation's capital are free—as they should be. People flock to Washington from all parts of the country and all parts of the world. They can get into everything else without having to pull out their pocketbooks, but when they make a sacred pilgrimage to the home of George Washington they are greeted by an entrance fee; if they went on Sunday they found the place hermetically closed.

It was only several weeks ago that Maxim Litvinoff, coming to the United States as a representative of the great Russian nation, made a trip to Mt. Vernon on Sunday, expecting of course that it would be open so that he also could lay the tribute of his people on the most famous shrine of liberty in all the world—and he was shocked to be told that the women who manage the place had ordered it kept shut on Sundays. As a special favor it was opened, so that he would not have to go back home and tell his people that Americans have such aristocratic ways. On the Sunday just following the inauguration of President Roosevelt, Mt. Vernon was opened to visitors and over 10,000 people took advantage of the chance who otherwise would have had to go away sadly disappointed, as so many thousands of others have.

In the Pathfinder of May 3, 1930 we published an article headed "Free Mt. Vernon from Fees and Sunday Restrictions." The article was accompanied by a blank which could be signed by readers and forwarded to Hon. Allen T. Treadway, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts—who has labored long and ardently in this great cause. Representative Treadway was deluged with communications from all over the country, supporting his bill to have the government assume control of Mt. Vernon, dispense with the admission fee and open the shrine on Sundays.

Of course, the present is not a suitable time to push reforms of this sort—which ought to come without pushing. The country is pre-occupied with much weightier troubles. Mr. Treadway is therefore not attempting to force the issue at this juncture—but people throughout the country can join in a patriotic movement by keeping this subject alive and following up the advantage that has already been gained. Schools, churches, clubs and civic organizations can aid by taking action and expressing their views to Representative Treadway by letter.

¶

The trouble with the railroad problem seems to be that it has no terminal facilities.

¶

It is very appropriate that the liquor tax is classed by Uncle Sam as "internal" revenue.

¶

"Pulling teeth restores sanity," says a news headline. We shouldn't be surprised to find yet that defective teeth were responsible for the wreck of the Hesperus, the extinction of the dinosaurs, the crime of '73 and the burning of the Reichstag building.

¶

Now it's "engineerocracy" with engineers being urged to run the country. Have the engineers forgotten those four lean years of "engineerocracy" that ended only last March?

¶

THAT DRINKING HABIT

A WINE importer says drinking in America is a lost art. Yes, it was in the days before prohibition when men poured it down. Prohibition didn't help the art of drinking any. Those who wanted bootleg continued to pour it down. And now that prohibition has been repealed those who want the stuff are still "pouring" it down, instead of just drinking it.

Everybody is intensely interested in watching how repeal is going to work out in practical operation. The President has taken wise action in urging people to patronize only the legitimate sources of liquor and not to contribute any more to the bootleg barons. Drinkers will continue for a long time to complain about the poor quality of the drink they buy and the high prices they have to pay for it. It takes time to produce decent liquors and there are almost no stocks in existence anywhere. The government, by making the tax reasonably low, will help to discourage the bootleg industry and transfer some of the profit of the traffic into the Treasury—where it has been sadly missed for the last 15 years.

We shall now have a chance to see whether people will continue to drink—now that it has been legalized. Americans will never do anything unless it's the style, you know. If drinking can continue to be fashionable the liquor business will take on new life. If people cease to consider it smart to break the laws, drinking will go back to about the same position it occupied in "the good old days." Instead of being the topic of conversation everywhere, liquor will fade away into the background, where it belongs. Perhaps it will no longer be necessary to make presents of cases of liquor in order to secure contracts or close a business deal—now that it is no longer a banned luxury.

¶

THE ROOSEVELTS AS HUNTERS

WHILE President Theodore ("Teddy") Roosevelt was a famous big game hunter in fact, his illustrious cousin President has a pretty good record as a big game hunter, too. So far he has succeeded in bumping off the G. O. P. elephant, skinning the Tammany tiger, caging the Russian bear, corralling the wild bulls of Wall Street and is now hot on the trail of the big bad wolf. If he can only drive that vicious and voracious creature from our door permanently no one can ever claim Teddy was a bigger big game hunter.

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The NRA is proving to be a "fine" thing for some people. If only enough fines can be imposed on the offenders, it may be possible to put all the rest of us on the relief rolls so we'll never have to work any more for a living. That'll be lifting ourselves by our bootstraps all right.

¶

We have received a host of favorable comments on our original cartoon in the Pathfinder of Nov. 25 showing the farmer sitting at Uncle Sam's big table and getting only the neck of the turkey, after having raised the bird. Many newspapers have reprinted the cartoon, and even Uncle Sam has done us the honor to make use of the idea in one of his publications.

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From all their "token" payments European nations owing Uncle Sam war debts must think they are taking the Old Boy on a long one-way car ride.

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NEW YORK NEEDS TO LEARN

THE editor has just received one of those high-pressure sales letters from a fancy concern located on Fifth avenue, New York. That letter was done in the most elegant style—and yet when we analyze it we find there are at least 20 ways in which it is wrong, from a selling point of view. When will those high-hat cityites learn what big fools they are? Nothing that has happened since 1929 seems to have taught them a single thing. They believe they can start right in where they left off, making fools and dupes of the public. It won't work this time. The people are on to their methods.

MARKETING

People generally are trying to nurse a spirit of optimism, in spite of the fact that most of the signs are still pointing the wrong way. They have faith in the country and faith in the future, but this doesn't get rid of the fact that most of them are having a hard time at present. There is increased retail buying, and this applies particularly to those farming sections where the government bonuses have been distributed. In too many cases the reported increases of business are represented merely by the extra prices that have been tacked on to cover the cost of the Recovery program. The total volume of goods unloaded is not being increased to any extent—and that is what is unsatisfactory. The production of "durable" goods is especially low. Steel has made a little progress but it is still only 27 per cent of capacity—and when steel production is as low as that you can be sure most other things are equally bad. In the "consumption" products, such as food, clothing, tires and other things which last a comparatively short time, people are still buying fairly well—they have to in order to live.

The news is full of reports which register confidence that business is on its way up. One item says that stockholders in 69 corporations are receiving $56,000,000 in additional dividends at this time. This is fine, as far as it goes. That money will be put into circulation and it all helps—but if the public jump to the conclusion that this means a return to the days of prosperity they will find themselves once more betting on the wrong horse. Certain corporations are able to pay increased dividends because they are in favored positions and have been able to see real increases in business and profits. This does not mean that this condition is general or that it is anything for the majority of the people to count on.

All we have to do is to glance at the latest report of the Department of Agriculture which shows that the average price of what the farmers have to buy stands at 117.5 per cent, or 17.5 per cent above the pre-war basis, whereas the price of what the farmers sell is down to 70, or 30 per cent below the pre-war basis. This leaves the gap still 47.5 points, or 13.5 points more than it was in July. In July the things the farmers buy stood at an average of 105 while the things they sell stood at 71. During the five months since then the buying figure has been boosted 12.5 points, while in the same period the selling figure has been reduced one point—which makes the total increase of the gap 13.5 points. Therefore, while it is very pleasing to everybody to be told that general business is enjoying a mild boom, we must not lose sight of the fact that the farmers must still get a great deal more money before they can resume buying of industrial products on the large scale that is necessary to restore prosperity to all. The National Committee on Unemployment has just made a report stating: "In spite of the efforts of the progressive elements of the Administration at Washington, little improvement in economic conditions has been recorded during the nine months since the Administration took office. A substantial increase in the purchasing power of the masses is fundamental."

The temporary stabilization of gold at around $34 an ounce is helping to restore confidence in the financial world. Various conservative groups are making demands on the government that the "juggling" of the dollar be stopped—but the President continues to follow the course laid out and he is not telling the speculators just how far he intends to go. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which is a private organization of business concerns, has issued a report which is more optimistic than its previous report. There are "favorable signs of business recovery," they say, but they warn that the agitation of the monetary question is causing more disquiet in business and industrial circles.

The business world is feeling somewhat better because General Johnson has been showing a little less dictatorial spirit in putting over the NRA lately. Nevertheless, as the year 1933 draws to a close there are a vast number of issues which remain still unsettled—especially as to wage increases and price fixing policies. Uncle Sam is doing his best to get new money into circulation. For the first time, money is now being paid out wholesale, on relief and public works projects. But it is physically impossible to get fresh money out fast enough to take the place of the 90 per cent of business which is normally done by checks and other forms of credit. Americans are in the habit of using checks and similar substitutes for cash to such a large extent that they cannot get into the habit of doing all their business on a cash basis. They tend to hang on to their cash when they get it and hence it does not circulate freely. A dollar hoarded is a dollar that has no existence so far as business is concerned. Therefore it is necessary to restore the confidence of the people before they can be expected to turn loose even the cash they have. Everything they read and hear tends to make them more cautious, instead of less so. This is a bad part of the road which has to be passed.

Managers of business are scared stiff, as a class, for fear of what may happen to them if they obey the new codes—or if they don't obey them. They have been told that they are at liberty to get together and form a combine under the wing of the NRA eagle, and agree on production, wages and prices and that they will not be prosecuted under the anti-trust laws—but on the other hand that the anti-trust laws are still in force except so far as the NRA has suspended them and that they had better watch their step. Even people who disobey the rules unintentionally are liable to be prosecuted as criminals.

This condition of fear will no doubt pass before very long. Many disputes will be clarified when Congress comes into session and business ought to be able to make a fresh start with the beginning of the new year. The buying public are anxiously waiting to see whether retail prices of goods will be boosted early in 1934 or lowered. The retailers say that the codes have added 25 per cent to their cost of doing business and they will try to pass these increases on to the consumers. Much of the buying that is being done now is because people think prices are going higher and they want to stock up before the rise. Many others are holding off for the usual cut-price and bargain offers. Woolworth reports sales about four per cent above this time a year ago. Other chains say their business is up all the way to 30 per cent.

Lots of big "corps" are still making plenty of profits. Diamond Match Co. reports $530,000 for third quarter of 1933, compared with $485,000 for same period last year. The Du Pont Co. declared usual dividend of 50 cents a share on common stock and extra dividend of 75 cents a share for good measure. The corn refiners report they are processing more corn than at any time before in the history of this big modern industry. American Fork & Hoe Co. declared dividend for first time in over a year. Holland Furnace Co. had profit of $200,000 for third quarter as against loss of $280,000 last year. Devoe & Raynolds Paint Co. declared dividend. Kelvinator Corp., which was the original iceless refrigerator concern, declared its first dividend since 1927. Ritter Dental Co. reports profit instead of loss; Pet Milk Co. shows increased profits; Hormel Canning Co. likewise. Wrigley Gum Co. announced regular dividend. So you see that people are chewing, painting up, striking matches, buying furnaces, refrigerators and forks and hoes, as well as buying canned meats and going to the dentists. Heinz the pickle king says he is employing 50 per cent more people than a year ago and Melville the shoe magnate says his sales are running about 30 per cent more than last year.

So much for retail trade, which handles mostly "consumer" goods. But when it comes to concerns engaged in producing "durable" products the story is not good. The famous old Thomson-Starrett Co., which makes heavy machine tools, reports loss for last six months. There is virtually no market for "heavy" goods, as nobody is willing to invest in them when the future is so uncertain. About half of those 10,000,000 unemployed workers are normally engaged in producing these "heavy" or "durable" products—so you see what's wrong with the picture.

Boulder Dam, the greatest structure of its kind ever built, is expected to be completed by September 1, 1937.

CAPITAL CHAT

Despite its long list of nearly 30,000 property owners whose real estate taxes are in arrears, the national capital is all set to observe the Christmas festival in the usual way. President Roosevelt has been invited to light this year's national community Christmas tree at exercises scheduled for five o'clock Christmas eve in Sherman Square, south of the Treasury Building. If you are fortunate enough to have a radio you may be able to tune in on the national tree-lighting ceremony. Past presidents have been lighting the national community tree in Washington each Christmas eve since it was inaugurated in 1925. The Marine Band will present a Christmas music program for half an hour prior to the actual lighting ceremony. Also, choristers from local high schools and colleges will sing Christmas carols.

Some readers may not believe it but Washington is the home of millions of four-legged rats, too. In fact, the four-legged variety are so numerous that a city-wide campaign on them is being waged by the jubilant jobless under direction of extermination experts from the Public Health Service.

Somebody told us about the two 50-ton marble blocks flanking the steps of the new Supreme Court Building on Capitol Hill, so we took time off to go to see them. These two pieces of Vermont marble are declared to be the heaviest single pieces of stone in any building in Washington. Imagine —50 tons—what stones! One thing certain, the Justices of the highest court of the land won't shoot marbles with them.

Incidentally, the new home of the Supreme Court is now rapidly approaching structural completion. And those who know their architecture claim it is the most magnificent architectural monument any nation on earth has ever dedicated to justice. But while the exterior has a finished appearance, much yet remains to be done on the interior. Although work on the "shrine of liberty" as it is sometimes called, is progressing ahead of schedule, David Lynn, architect of the Capitol, does not believe it will be ready for occupancy next December.

The building, located on the east slope of Capitol Hill, was designed by Cass Gilbert, Cass Gilbert, jr., and John R. Rockart, of New York. It is 385 feet long and 305 feet wide. The portico on the west front, which is the view you get in the picture as well as from the steps of the Capitol Building, has eight Corinthian columns across the front with several on either side. In the main entrance hall there are still more and more columns. The sculptured pediment supported by the Corinthian columns on the portico is to be inscribed with the words "Equal Justice Under Law." Over the east entrance will be inscribed "Justice the Guardian of Liberty."

An idea of the size of the main entrance can be had from the fact that during the course of construction giant motor trucks were driven through on a temporary roadway to facilitate movement of materials. The court room in which the tribunal will sit in judgment is 64 feet square and 30 feet from floor to ceiling. In this building the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will have their offices. Here also will be the offices of the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the clerk of the court, the marshal and members of the bar transacting business before the court. On the second floor will be the court library, while the third floor will be a large reading room, etc.

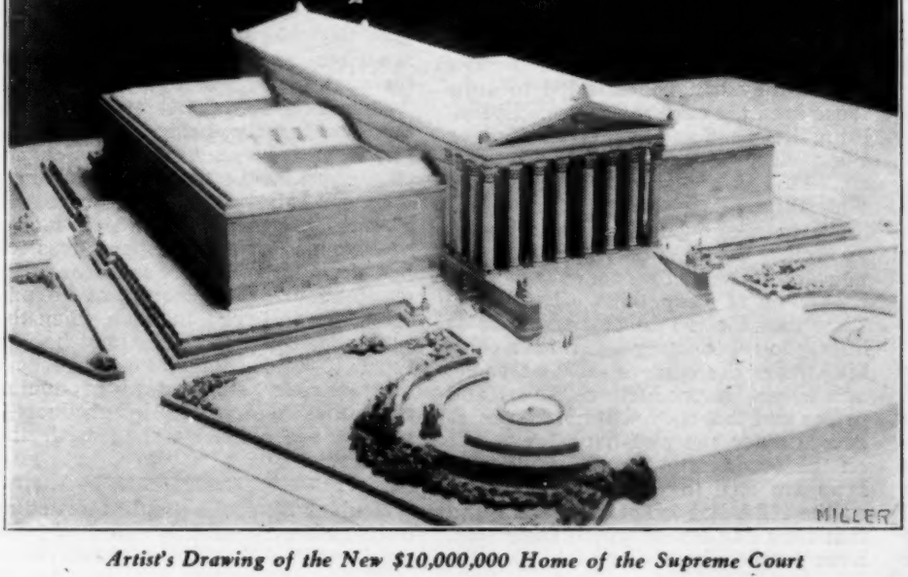
We hear a lot these days about the "big bad wolf" and a lot of us have had a pretty hard time keeping him away from our door. But in many cases this big bad wolf has fortunately turned out to be only a "ghost" wolf. And now the Washington zoo has a real live "ghost wolf." One of the Washington daily papers made the mistake of calling it the "goat wolf." But Dr. William Mann, director of the National Zoological Park, who knows his animals and is especially jubilant over

"Rarest Biological Specimen in the World"

this prize specimen from Brazil, says the little fellow our artist has sketched for you here is a ghost wolf, so called because of his fantastically slender legs and the eerie shadow it casts.

So far as known, this queer looking creature, just five months old, is the only one of its kind in captivity in this country or Europe. While the natives in the Brazilian jungles call him the ghost wolf, the animal is also known as the maned wolf or, more scientifically, canis jubatus or chrysocyon jubatus. Canis means dog and jubatus means maned. Chrysocyon is from the Greek chrysos meaning "golden" and kyon meaning "dog," thus chrysocyon jubatus is maned golden dog. But it looks more like a tan fox. Dr. Mann declares his new "pet" is the "rarest biological specimen in the world."

Washingtonians just can't get over being free of Congress during the month of December. Heretofore that august assembly has always met on the first Monday in December. But thanks to the 20th amendment to the Constitution the city of Washington and the nation at large have been free of that "disturbance" for another month. The first Congress of the United States met on March 4, 1789 and remained in session until September 29. The second session began on January 4, 1790. The third session, beginning December 6, 1790 was the beginning of the sequence of December meetings, which went uninterrupted until this year. The 20th amendment which became effective October 15 and ended the "lame duck" sessions of the national legislature provides that Congress shall convene in regular session on January 3. It also changed the date of inauguration of president from March 4 to January 20th. If Congress had not been called into extra session last spring, the first session of the 73rd Congress would not have convened until January 3. As it is now it will begin its second session on that date. President Roosevelt's term of office will be from January 20th to March 4th shorter than the terms of his predecessors.



Artist's Drawing of the New $10,000,000 Home of the Supreme Court

PERSONALITIES

Whatever Anne Morrow Lindbergh's husband wants her to do, she does. He thought she ought to learn radio and navigation, so she pegged away at both those difficult subjects. And the proof that she made a thorough job of it lies in the expert way in which she handled matters on the Africa-Brazil flight. Before she met Col. Lindbergh she had never fallen in love, but she was so soft-hearted her mother was always afraid she'd marry a beggar just because she felt sorry for him. None of the pictures taken of her do her justice. She is much prettier than that—her large and really violet eyes impress you most when you see her. Ever since she was a little girl Anne Lindbergh has been writing, but none of her family saw any of her poetry until she was 13. One of her poems

Lindy's Radio and Navigation Expert

was published in a school magazine then and her parents only saw it because a friend of theirs happened to see it and told them about it. At Smith college in between playing hockey and getting honor grades she continued her writing. Some of it was published in national magazines. Even now she continues with it, but she's afraid the publishers will take it just because of her husband's name. She's just as modest as he is, and just as straightforward. She hasn't any temper, but she does have a strong sense of humor. She is courageous and determined.

It's a wise child, they say, who knows his own father, and in the case of the prohibition repeal movement there are many claimants. Capt. William H. Stayton, really deserves the credit, they say, for he began his campaign against the amendment the day after it went into effect. Now that his work is accomplished he sits back with contentment. It was a long hard struggle he'll tell you; his friends snubbed him, editors called him a pagan, and when he went to call on people they pulled down their window shades so passersby could not see the Captain. He is now chairman of the board of directors of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. A kindly, intelligent man who forges ahead, he was born in Smyrna, Del., 75 years ago, which, incidentally, is the birthplace of Clarence True Wilson, the head of the Methodist Anti-Saloon League. Capt. Stayton is remarkably vigorous, keen, and a lover of life.

James G. MacDonald, newly-appointed League of Nations commissioner in charge of relief work for German-Jewish refugees, is a graduate of both the University of Indiana and Harvard and was a member of the faculty of both. For 14 years he has been chairman of the Foreign Policy Association. He is also an officer of the National Council for the prevention of War.

Though she could live the life of Reilly on her income which brings her $1,000 every day in the year, Mary Katharine Drexel, daughter of the well-known and wealthy Drexel family of Philadelphia, prefers to live the life of a nun. She gives away every cent of the $365,000 she gets each year to the missions and colleges which she founded for educating the negroes. She turned her back on society to enter a convent and in 1895 founded a new order—the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, of which she is now Superior General. Mother Katharine, known as the richest nun in the world, is now 70.

Since the Spanish-American war which he entered as a private, Arthur W. Brown has risen to the rank of major general with his recent appointment to the post of judge advocate general of the Army. He became a first lieutenant during the Philippine insurrection, and until 1912 served in the line when he was made assistant to the judge advocate of the Second Division. A distinguished student of judicial matters, Gen. Brown was attached to the Tacna-Arica commission in 1925, and in assuming his new duties he leaves the League of Nations commission administering the territory of Leticia. He was born in Davenport, Ia., some 60 years ago and received an LL. B. degree from Cornell university which didn't help him get a commission in the Utah Light Artillery.

A WISE GUY

Jimmy's mother was greatly concerned over his addiction to bad language. She had tried hard to correct him, but without success. Then she got an idea. It was just before Christmas. She asked a friend to take her four-year-old to one of the department stores to see Santa Claus—but to see Santa privately first, tell him of Jimmy's habit and ask him to use his influence on the boy. So Jimmy and a buddy were taken one day to see Santa. Jimmy was very nice mannered as he sat on Santa's lap, asking for this and that present for Christmas. Santa said he thought probably Jimmy would get all the things he asked for if he was a good boy but that he must stop his habit of swearing. Immediately Jimmy slipped down

If you didn't do your Christmas mailing early no doubt the mail carriers will hope you got caught just like this little girl. When she got to the box at the corner it was so full she couldn't get her many packages in and had to take them five blocks to the post office without dropping any.

from Santa's lap and said to his buddy: "Aw, h——, Ralph, let's go to Kann's where there's a good Santa—this one ain't a d—— bit of good."

APPEAL TO SANTA CLAUS

Deer Santy Claus:—I'll only take a little of your time,
Cause time's wurth money; I suppose a minute's wurth a dime.
If you could use 'em, I would sell my Sundays for half price,
Except just only Chris'mus, and when they's good skaitin' ice.

Ma says I mustn't write to you for enything this year,
Cause corn and oats is awful cheep, and clothes is mighty deer;
But I'm so tender hearted that I'm askin' only just
For Pa, and Ma, and Sister Nell—if I don't ask I'll bust.

I know what little Nellie wants; it's just a pair of skaits;
Her feet are sixes, but you'd better fetch a pair of aits—
That's my size—they have got a lot up town at Smith & Earl's
That all the kids says work just fine for boys as well as girls.

Pa reeds so mutch, he'd like a story book, I guess, and I
Can tell you of a dandy one—"The Demons of the Sky"—
About two feerless little boys, named James and Willyum Orr,
Who bilt an airship all thairselves, and helped to win the war.

Ma's got a sweet tooth, and they say that's whare I get mine from;
She's awful fond of candy, daits, and nuts and chewing gum.
You needn't be afraid to leave her lots; I know that she
Won't eat the hole bunch all at once, like sister Nell and me.

It might be these hard times ain't struck the place whare you live at,
In which case, if you want to, you MIGHT fetch a ball and bat;
But don't you worry about me, for somehow I'll squeeze through
If you'll take cair of the family—and here's my thanks to you.

—George H. Free, Algona, Ia.

SCIENTIFIC

WHY GRASSHOPPERS ARE GREEN

A painter mixes blue and yellow together to get certain shades of green. Mother Nature uses the same method in imparting the green to grasshoppers, caterpillars, frogs and the like, according to Dr. E. E. Free. A small amount of the concentrated color was extracted from dead grasshoppers and analyzed. It was found to contain a mixture of both yellow and blue materials. Composition of the blue dye has not been determined but the yellow proved to be ordinary carotin like that found in butter and carrots. Carotin is closely related to vitamin A.

GROWING ISLANDS

Island growth isn't new but the fact that the Aleutian islands are not only growing but attaching themselves to the mainland is interesting. Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, "glacier priest," states that Unimak, an island about 90 miles long, has practically joined up with the mainland of Alaska. Only a few years ago, ships could sail safely between them through False Pass. Now the pass has filled up until animals wade out to the island and at low water a fish can scarcely swim it. It is expected that another decade will see the former False Pass dry ground at all tides.

FINGERPRINT GRAFTING

Removal of the whorls from the finger tips to prevent identification by means of fingerprints is possible according to reports of physicians. Skin grafting these days is a simple matter but in the case of the finger tips would be a painful process as skin from other parts of the patient's own body are essential. Such an operation would make former prints worthless but evidences of the operation would remain in many cases.

NO END TO THE RAINBOW

There is no use looking for the end of the rainbow because it is really a circle which of course has no end, according to Dr. William J. Humphreys of the Weather Bureau. He explains that it is caused by the breaking up of the sun's rays into the colors of the spectrum. Aviators high above the earth see the rainbow as a circle and as long as it remains visible the plane seems to stay in the center of the circle. No two persons ever see the same rainbow, since the rays of light have to focus in the individual's eye, and no two persons can ever get their eyes at exactly the same point.

DON'T BLAME THE WEATHER

A great number of the fall and early winter auto mishaps are caused by the negligence of the drivers in failing to adjust themselves to the change of seasons, according to the National Safety Council. Snow, ice and other traffic hazards exist all through the winter but take their greatest toll with their first appearance because the drivers do not make allowance for the change of seasons and conditions. After everyone gets used to winter driving, auto accidents decline for the rest of the season. So adjust yourself, James, adjust yourself!

THESE FISH WILL SHOCK YOU

Among the most curious branches of the fish families are those able to give electric shocks powerful enough to kill small fish and which are very painful to larger mammals. There are three known branches of these electrical denizens of the deep. The electric ray fish lives apart from the other members of the ray family and usually inhabits the deep waters of the warmer seas. There are about 20 known species of this ray and some of these snub nosed fish reach a weight of 200 pounds.

A recent shocking addition to the Washington Zoo. This catfish is only seven inches long but is so tough that he shocked and killed his own mate.

The electric eels inhabit the rivers, swamps and lagoons of Brazil. Many of them grow to be six inches thick and six feet in length. There is but one member of the catfish family equipped with electrical organs and these are found in the Nile, Niger and Congo basins of Africa. They are similar in appearance to the other members of the catfish family and have several antennae extending from the snout. They are the smallest of the electric fish, seldom growing over 30 inches in length.

SCIENCE NIBBLES

A new method of treating rickets is to give children milk from cows fed on treated yeast.

Tantalum, one of the rarest metals known to science, has been discovered in desert land near the Aral sea.

Over 5,000 devices and plans for submarine salvage and safety have been tried out by the technical experts of the United States Navy.

A new process has been reported to have been developed in Italy for obtaining citric acid direct from lemon juice rather than from citrate of lime.

A patent has been issued to an inventor of a compressed air motor intended for transportation vehicles. Its air tanks will be replenished from a compressor geared to the wheels.

A loudspeaker weighing nearly a ton was tested out at the Anacostia Naval Air Station recently. It is to go to Russia where it will be mounted in an airplane and used for the issuing of government orders, news, etc. It is said to have a voice range of about 30 miles under normal conditions.

A device has been developed for mercury power houses which will detect one part of poisonous mercury gas in 100,000,000 parts of atmosphere. Presence of the gas causes a red light to glow and a gong to sound.

SOME CHAMPION EATERS

Europe lays claim to having champion eaters who were marvels of capacity. An English paper merchant who just died a natural death once won a joke and a bet by eating a pound of ham and 13 eggs topped off by 28 pounds of hay for dessert. Hungary's champion eater, Stephen Kiss, had 30 eggs with bacon, 30 dumplings and two gallons of wine at each midday meal. A native of Yugoslavia recently won $10 by eating a whole turkey, 10 pork chops, 50 sausages, 10 skewers of roasted veal and five apple dumplings at one sitting.

AMERICANA

Pretty co-eds at the University of Nebraska smoking corncob pipes!

Recovery Administrator Johnson having to ride in a Ford on his recent trip to see President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga.

The picture of Mickey Mouse gracing the moving vans of the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

The 18-year-old daughter of a family of cave dwellers near Columbia, S. C., asking a country relief worker "What is school?"

Larchmont, N. Y., being allotted $100,000 for a new post office building that nobody in Larchmont has asked for.

Hyattsville, Md., renaming the town jail "Lodging House" so as not to hurt the feelings of wayfarers seeking a place to sleep.

TRANSLATED FROM COLLEGIATE

A college professor, returning from a visit to the country, was very enthusiastic about a wonderful machine he had seen in operation on a farm. This is the way he described it:

"The machine in question functions in the following manner: By means of a pedal attachment, a fulcrumed lever converts a vertical reciprocating motion into a circular movement. The principal part of the machine is a huge disk that revolves in a vertical plane. Power is applied through the axis of the disk and work is done on the periphery, so that the hardest substance, by means of mere impact, may be cut and reduced to the form desired."

"What is the name of this wonderful machine?" we asked.

"I understand it is called a grindstone," answered the professor.

BABY VAMPIRE

The first baby vampire bat ever born in captivity is a new and scientifically important guest at the Bronx Zoo, New York City. The vampire bat is a native of South America and lives by sucking the blood of animals and men.

AVIATION

Jules Verne probably thought his "Around the World in Eighty Days" was far-fetched enough to put the prediction in the realms of the impossible. Today, anyone who is so inclined can buy a ticket to go completely around the world in 57 days. A regular scheduled air tour around the world with only one link, the Pacific, not made in aircraft, is offered the general public. The tour starts at Seattle, Wash., and the average speed of the trip is 100 miles an hour.

Shipping interests are taking seriously the prediction that a 24-hour air service will be inaugurated next year between the United States and European capital. Heads of shipping lines do not intend to be caught napping and are laying plans for a steamship-plane combination that will cut the time to Europe one-third. The North German Lloyd line daily catapults planes from its liners, saving days between ports. These airships at present carry mail but no passengers. One item that worries shipping heads who have invested millions of dollars in steamships is the fact that promoters of the trans-Atlantic air service predict a $350 rate as against $500 now being charged by the fastest boats. The Pathfinder has always contended that low rates are needed in order to induce people to spend their money on travel—or in fact anything else. High prices are the main thing that is holding business back.

The stratosphere is a region of blue, luminous emptiness, according to Maj. Chester L. Fordney, who, with Lieut. Com. Settle, ascended more than 11½ miles above the earth in their Century of Progress balloon. At that height the sky is without means of refracting the sun's rays and it is possible to look right into the flaming orb without discomfort. Looking down from the stratosphere the earth looks much the same as the sky does from the ground and the illusion is of a world turned upside down, he says.

Secretary of the Navy Swanson bridged a gap of eight years when he presented a letter of commendation to Lieut. Com. John D. Price of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics. Price was the first naval aviator to make a successful night landing on an aircraft carrier. The feat was performed in April, 1925.

The average layman thinks the aviator flying around in a thunderstorm with lightning flashing all about is in a tough spot but facts prove quite the contrary. The airplane makes a good conductor for lightning bolts and barring raising the hair on the pilot's head or burning out a few radio tubes, no harm is done. Jesse W. Lankford, of the Department of Commerce, states that there is no record of an airplane accident being caused by lightning.

Mrs. Phoebe Fairgraves Omlie, of Memphis, Tenn., is the first woman to serve as special assistant on air intelligence with the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. Mrs. Omlie, who is recognized as one of the foremost women pilots in the country, will act as liaison officer between the research body and the country's aircraft operators and manufacturers.

A nation-wide system of self-supporting flying clubs modeled on the plan of the District of Columbia Air Legion is being advocated by John Arthur Shaw, president of the American Federation of Government Employees. By pooling their funds, buying their own planes and hiring their own instructors the Washington group not only turned out 105 solo pilots in three years but won two national awards as the most successful American flying club. The District of Columbia Air Legion is largely composed of low-salaried government employees.

Flying the Atlantic is no longer the hazard of former years. Since May, 1930, only 13 attempts out of 98 failed with only five planes lost at sea.

Commerce, Tex., was recently the scene of an impromptu aerial bombardment when the motor shook loose from an airplane passing over the town and showered bits of the propeller over a four-block area.

CYCLISTS IGNORE TRAFFIC RULES

Failure to pay attention to traffic rules is the reason given by many traffic officials for the mounting casualty list of bike riders since wheeling became popular again. They point out that bicycles are bound by the same rules as other vehicles but that riders pay little or no attention to that fact.

In European countries where bicycles are used much more commonly, the rules are enforced strictly against all alike. The accompanying scenes were photographed by the Pathfinder travel editor in Copenhagen, Denmark. The upper one shows a girl rider keeping ahead of a flivver and the lower one shows an officer arresting a bicyclist for riding too slow.

Bicycle riders in this country better obey the rules or they may be arrested as in Denmark.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR

A rural exchange which apparently has a very able and eloquent society editor publishes a description of a wedding which we think is too good for the world to lose. It reads:

"Unique in its simplicity, richly elegant but most of all sweetly appealing, was the marriage of Miss Tessie Wigmore to Woodrow Poteet, at the Wigmore home last Saturday evening. In the south living room a picturesque bower of smilax was the fair haven of the happy pair, who made the momentous trip to the altar absolutely unattended. Tranquil and unspeakably lovely the bride was, in white meteor silk embroidered with silver. A hand bouquet of fragrant white flowers played a most effective part in the faultless ensemble. The single ring ceremony was the chosen pledge and was singularly beautiful and impressive. Easter lilies in dignified profusion proclaimed the festive nature of the occasion, breathing their incomparable fragrance in mute blessing upon the fortunate couple. Following the ceremony a sumptuous four-course wedding supper was served in the dining room—a triumph of gastronomous art, to which the favored guests did ample justice. Pink and white roses held decorative sway, rendering the table worthy in beauty of its joyful responsibility. Would that there might be more of such edifying occasions.

OWLS FORETELL RAIN

When the hoot owls hoot from their holes in the ground it is time to move tepees away from the lowlands and rivers. Don't laugh. Owls do have holes in the ground in the prairies where the prairie dogs have dug them. If they emerge and hoot, that is a sure fire sign to the Cheyenne Indians that there are rains and floods coming.

EXTRA "AMERICA" VERSES

Two additional verses of "America" which are little known today were written by the author, Samuel Francis Smith, after the original stanzas had been published. They were discovered by the Office of Education of the Interior Department and are:

Our glorious Land today,
'Neath Education's sway,
  Soars upward still.
Its halls of learning fair,
Whose Bounties all may share,
Behold them everywhere,
  On vale and hill!

Thy safeguard, Liberty,
The school shall ever be—
  Our nation's pride!
No tyrant head shall smite,
While with encircling might
All here are taught the Right,
  With Truth allied.

QUESTION BOX

How many is a few?

It has long been a matter of dispute as to the exact number covered by the indefinite word few. An old Anglo-Saxon rime says "Two is a couple, three is a few, four is too many and five won't do." It is recorded that a British justice some years ago rendered a decision that seven would be the extreme limit of a "few."

What are the seven wonders of the ancient world?

Those generally accepted as the seven wonders are: Pyramids of Egypt; Hanging Gardens of Semiramis at Babylon; Temple of Diana at Ephesus; Statue of Zeus by Phidias; Tomb of Mausolus at Halicarnassus; Pharos (lighthouse) at Alexandria; and the Colossus of Rhodes.

Does the President of the United States pay taxes?

Presidents of the United States are exempt from paying income tax on their salary as head of the nation. They pay taxes on all other income as well as on real and personal property.

Does grain found in ancient tombs ever grow?

This belief probably owes its origin to the fact that grains sold to tourists and antique collectors sometimes germinate. Botanists declare this to be impossible. They have preserved wheat grains under ideal storing conditions for years and tested them at intervals for signs of life. Only eight per cent germinate at the end of 16 years and all life in them is dead at the end of 35 years.

What is the legend of Mahomet and the mountain?

Mahomet had caused his worshipers to believe that he was all powerful even to moving mountains by command. His people assembled and he called again and again for the mountain to come to him that he might offer up his prayers from its top. When his appeals had failed to move the mountain he said, "If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the mountain."

What is the Association of Reserve City Bankers?

It is a banking organization composed not of banks but of bankers as individuals. It was formed in 1912 and has members in all parts of the United States. Its purpose is to provide a medium for exchange of ideas and information among its members on matters concerning banking laws and practices.

Are Indians eligible to the presidency?

All children born to citizen Indian parents are natural born citizens and would be eligible to become a candidate for president. Until 1924, only about two-thirds of the Indians of the United States had received citizenship but an act of Congress in June of that year made all Indians citizens. It is generally believed that an Indian born in the United States but who received his citizenship through Congress would not be eligible for the office. This is a question which would be decided by the courts if such occasion arose.

What is the membership of the Odd Fellow lodges?

At the close of 1932 it was estimated by the Sovereign Grand Lodge that in North America and foreign countries there was a total of 1,921,534 members. There were 14,011 subordinate lodges of the order and 9,702 Rebekah lodges.

Is the story "The Man Without a Country" based on fact?

This story by Edward Everett Hale is entirely fiction in regard to its plot and characters, although it involves historical references. There is no record of any naval officer having been punished as Philip Nolan was in this story.

What is smearcase?

Smearcase (cottage cheese) is the English name for a homemade soft cheese made from milk which has soured under natural conditions. The English name is derived from the German schmierkase compounded from schmier (grease) or schmieren (to smear) and kase (cheese).

TUT, TUT!

"Oh, be not hasty, friend," I cried;
"Think twice before you utter."
"I'm bound to do so," he replied,
"Because I stut-tut-tutter."

GEOGRAPHIC TABLOID

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Nickname—"The Crossroads of the Pacific"; "Sandwich Islands."

Motto—None.

Territorial Flower—None.

Area—6,407 sq. mi.

Population (1930)—368,336 (57.5 to sq. mi.; 17 per cent foreign-born).

Illiteracy—15.1 per cent.

Settled—1778. Annexed to United States by resolution of Congress in 1898.

Entered Union—Created a territory by act of Congress in 1900.

Capital—Honolulu (Pop. 137,582).

Largest City—Honolulu.

Government — Legislature consists of a senate of 15 members and a house of representatives of 30 members, elected by direct vote. Governor appointed by the President of the United States. Represented in Congress by Delegate Lincoln L. McCandless, who is without vote.

Governor — Lawrence M. Judd (Rep.). Term, indefinite; salary $10,000.

Products—Sugar, rive, taro, potatoes, bananas, coconuts, papayas, pineapples, coffee, cattle and other livestock, etc.

Politics—Local.

KNOW ANY BIGGER?

Many and varied reasons have been given as to the whys and wherefores of the American Legion cry "Where's Elmer?" at the 1933 convention in Chicago, writes J. Edward Horrocks, of Scranton, Pa. But not one of the explanations given so far, he contends, is right. However, if you will believe him, he pleads, here is how the cry really originated:

I am a Legionaire and when I visited Chicago I took my pet skewnosed kwozzle-fish along with me in a small tank. This fish was one I caught in the South Seas some years ago when we were on a pleasure cruise. It was the only one of its kind ever caught and I had split its tongue and taught it a few sentences of English. This is one way to make fishes talk.

On board the yacht during this pleasure cruise was a little Egyptian girl named Helmar and every time the gang started some music the cry would go out "Where's Helmar?" Everyone wanted Helmar to do a bit of a dance and the cry was heard so often during the trip that my pet skewnosed kwozzle-fish learned to take up the cry every time it heard any kind of music. It was this same fish that I had with me in Chicago. I might also mention that another peculiarity of this breed of fish is that they can inflate themselves to about seven times their normal size when hung head downwards.

One day during the festivities prior to the opening of the convention a bunch of us who were feeling purty good hired a boat to go out on the lake and do a little fishing. Of course I had my pet fish along with me all the time. Divil a fish was caught on this trip and every one of the gang was set on having their picture taken with a big fish to send back home to the folks. So I took my pet fish out of his tank, awaited the inflation, then had the photographer take our pictures one at a time. During the photographing some music started to play near by and quite naturally my pet fish heaved up and hollered "Where's Helmar?"

The gang were startled and couldn't believe their own ears. After that, every place we went someone would mention the talking fish, and of course there were people who would not believe that there was such a thing as a talking fish. To convince them I had to open the lid of the tank, someone would start some music and sure enough my pet would stick her nose up out of the water and holler in loud shrill tones—"Where's Helmar?"

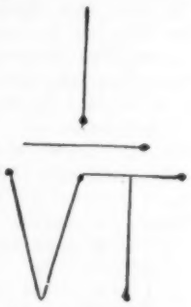
Before long the cry had spread and on account of the peculiar pronunciation by my fish and the other etceteras "Helmar" sounded like "Elmer." Thus the reason for the Legion's cry at Chicago: "WHERE'S ELMER?"

P. S. You may wonder where the fish is now. So do I. Some dirty crook lifted it and the tank during the hectic time we were having, but some day I expect to hear that liquid voice again hollering: "Where's Elmer?"

PASTIME

SOLUTION TO MATCH PUZZLE

Making one-seventh equal one is a difficult task unless you are on to the secret. Thus the clever little match puzzle given last week may have been beyond the ingenuity of some fans. In solving this puzzle you must remember



not to move the horizontal fraction bar. By moving the first one in the VII and placing it over the V to form the sign for square root we have the fraction "one over the square root of one" (see illustration). Since the square root of one is one, the fractional expression is equal to one.

THIS PUTS 'EM ON THEIR FEET

Wager with a friend that he cannot get up alone—we are assuming that you are both seated, of course. When he gets up you get up too. Watch his every move and be sure to rise every time he does and right with him. Thus he cannot get up alone because you get up with him.

PUNCTUATE THIS VERSE

The following little verse sounds rather foolish, doesn't it? But it really isn't if it is correctly punctuated. So if you are up on your punctuation marks you will have no trouble in reading:

A funny little man told this to me
I fell in a snowdrift in June said he
I went to a ball game out in the sea
I saw a jelly fish float up in a tree
I found some gum in a cup of tea
I stirred my milk with a big brass key
I opened my door on my bended knee
I beg your pardon for this said he.

Before reading on see if you can make sense from this hodgepodge of nonsense. The correct punctuation is: A funny little man told this to me: "I fell in a snowdrift. In June," said he, "I went to a ball game. Out in the sea I saw a jelly fish float. Up in a tree I found some gum. In a cup of tea I stirred my milk. With a big brass key I opened my door. On my bended knee I beg your pardon for this," said he.

BID "THREE ROSES"

During the winter months people play cards more than at any other time because they can't get out to play golf, tennis, etc., so much. Thus it is perfectly natural that card games sometimes become more or less draggy. So you have to do something to revive interest. If you want to add interest to the card game, whether it is bridge, five hundred, or whatplay-you, bid "so many" columbines, rabbits, pinks or roses. When your friends eagerly ask what such bids mean you can tell them that in Spain, spades were once columbines; clubs, rabbits; diamonds, pinks; and hearts, roses.

KEEPING SNOWBALLS

No doubt many of you have often longed for snowballs in June or July. While we cannot vouch that you will be able to keep them that long, here is a little experiment to try. Make a real hard snowball by packing the snow firmly with the hands. When you have the ball ready place some flour in a jar, put the snowball in, pour more flour in and pack it all around the snowball. Place the container in a reasonably cool place and this snowball should keep for months. If you have snow on Christmas Day try it. Do a good job of packing and perhaps you will be able to exhibit a real snowball in June that was made on Christmas Day.

TEACHING PUPIL A TRICK

Being quite different from the usual procedure this trick will startle many. You simply announce to your audience that you will not perform the trick this time but will teach someone else how to do it. Having secured a volunteer pupil, preferably a small boy, have him sit down and watch what you do. Then give a pack of cards to the audience, have someone shuffle it good and three persons select a card apiece. These three cards are returned to the center of the pack and you drop the whole pack into a hat. Whereupon you hand the hat to the pupil and ask him to find the three selected cards. To everyone's surprise he finds them in a jiffy.

The secret of the trick is that after the cards have been selected and the pack handed back to you, you turn your back for a moment—saying you do not want to see the chosen cards yourself. After you have turned your back ask that the three cards be held up so everyone in the audience may see them. And while you have your back turned you also turn the pack over with the cards facing you. To cover this up you turn the bottom card over and square the pack so that it appears as though the deck is still face down. The three selected cards are returned to the pack face down. Thus all you have to do is to turn the pack over in the act of putting it into the hat. And all the pupil has to do is to spread the cards a little in the hat when he sees the three chosen cards staring him in the face, face up, while all the others are face down. Unless the pupil is bright it may be necessary to whisper to him how he will know the chosen cards.

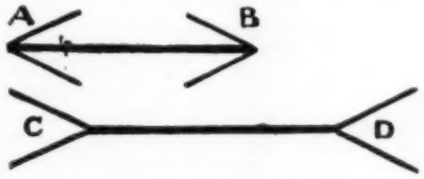
BRAIN TEASER

In spite of the buy now campaigns and the great number of things many of us need we still have to select our purchases with care because our dollars are worth only slightly more than half their face value and the things we have to buy are high. In this week's problem Mrs. Hay went to the store and bought two much-needed articles —one for herself and one for her husband, Timothy. She paid $1 for the two, and she paid 78 cents more for one than she did for the other. How much did she pay for each? Answer next week.

Answer to Last Week's—The boy rode three and a half miles. He walked the other half mile because the train was half a mile long.

OPTICAL ILLUSION

Take a squint at the two lines in the accompanying sketch, that is, the long lines from A to B and from C to D. Which of these lines is the longer? "Why, that's easy," you say. "Of course



Lying Lines

the line CD is the longer." Well, is it? Get out your ruler and see for yourself. You will be surprised to find that your eyes have been fooled; that they are both the same length. What makes them appear different lengths is the position of the short lines at the ends.

REMOVING THE EVIDENCE

Uncle Pod Dismuke was arrested by the game warden for shooting a partridge out of season. Uncle Pod invited the warden to have dinner with him; then the warden could eat the partridge and he would thus have the undisputed evidence. The warden enjoyed the bird immensely. After he had finished it he smacked his lips and remarked: "Pod, that sure was a fine partridge. Now come along to jail with me."

Pod replied: "Warden, that wasn't a partridge; it was a crow. You can't take me to jail fer shootin' a crow."

FEARLESS ADVERTISING

Uncle Eli, who still gets around a bit, tells us about the roadside signs a certain company has generously scattered along the highways extolling the virtues of their whisker removing product. They read:

You'll love your wife;
You'll love her pa;
You'll even love
Your mother-in-law!

Before the World war the United States owed European nations three billion dollars. As a result of the war Europe owed us 13 billions and still owes us 11 of the 13.

HOME

WHITE HOUSE GINGERSNAPS

Most kiddies wonder: What's in the White House cooky jar these days? Many people may think that jar is filled with all sorts of fancy cakes and cookies. But according to Anna Roosevelt Dall, the President's daughter, whose smiling countenance you see here, that isn't so. She says the White House cooky jar is filled with good and wholesome gingersnaps made by the following recipe: The ingredients needed include one cup sugar, one cup molasses, two-thirds cup shortening, one egg, one teaspoon baking soda, one teaspoon (heaping) ginger, one teaspoon salt, two teaspoons vinegar, and flour enough for rolling (about three cups) rather stiff dough.

Mrs. Dall

First you beat up the sugar and egg, stir in the melted shortening, and add the molasses and ginger. Next, mix in the flour and salt. But stir the soda into the vinegar before adding it to the mixture just before adding the last flour. When you have your dough at the proper stiffness roll out thin and cut out the cookies with a cooky cutter or glass or what have you. Bake in a moderate oven.

MAKE A "SLEDBARROW"

If you live in a section of the country where you have heavy and frequent snows a sledbarrow makes wood hauling and other jobs easier than if you try to push a wheelbarrow through deep snow. You can transform your wheelbarrow into a sledbarrow by simply removing the wheel and substituting a single sled runner in its place. Almost any kind of runner will do. All you have to be sure of is that the distance from the ground to where the runner is fastened on is the same as the distance from the ground to the hub of the wheel you take off. An iron strip on the bottom of the runner, at least two inches wide, will make it slide easier.

CHILLING PREVENTS MEAT LOSS

The prompt and thorough chilling of home-butchered pork is an important step in preventing losses from sour hams and shoulders, say meat specialists of the Department of Agriculture. If meat is to be kept through the winter in good condition it should be chilled in a temperature below 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The accepted standard ranges from 36 to 38 degrees. To obtain these temperatures in some sections of the South it may be necessary to use ice or commercial cold storage.

Saving the home meat supply is a serious problem in some of the Southern states, but it can be done at a relatively small cost by community cooperation. Many farm communities last year solved their problem with the help of county extension agents by building community meat-curing plants.

WAY TO WHIP CREAM

Although it is not generally known there is a right way and a wrong way to whip cream, says Prof. J. C. Hening, dairy specialist at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva. So he has prepared a circular on "How to Whip Cream." In it he says cream whipping has a simple technique of its own, and if followed carefully, will insure success every time. One of the chief things to remember, we are told, is to use rich cream which has been held at 40 degrees for four hours or more and beat it with a turbine type whipper. Also, don't try to whip too large a quantity at a time.

An egg beater is not a cream whipper. The turbine type of whipper has the blades revolve at the bottom of the bowl. And of course the amount of cream to be whipped must be regulated to suit the size of the whipper. For the small size turbine whipper about one-third of a cup of cream is sufficient.

Cream whips because the fat globules cluster about the air cells in it during the whipping process and thus hold the air in place, explains Prof. Hening. Naturally, the richer the cream the greater the clumping of the fat globules and the greater the volume of whipped cream. For the same reason, cream whips best when it is cold because the fat clusters are stiff enough to stand up. Also, if whipped cream is stored at about 40 degrees there will be very little tendency for it to melt down. Prof. Hening recommends using cream 30 to 35 per cent fat while coffee cream may be used if all the conditions are ideal.

FURNITURE POLISH

Furniture always looks better when it is polished up a bit. But the economical housekeeper doesn't always care to spend the money for costly polishes. So how is she going to keep her furniture shined? One way to do it is to prepare the polish at home. There are several good home-made polishes. One consists of equal parts of kettle-boiled linseed oil, turpentine and vinegar. Apply this liquid with a soft cloth. Then wipe off the excess liquid with a cloth and polish with a chamois or soft woolen rag.

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT

A widely heralded new cleaning preparation, according to one of the advertisements of it, must be so efficient that it can make a surface reflect "around the corner." Note the little boy facing the bath tub while his reflection is a side view.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Lightning was the chief cause of forest fires last year, leading even matches, cigars and cigarette butts.

Weed control is the chief aim in the cultivation of corn. So says the Department of Agriculture.

New York City's generous pension system costs that city $29,000,000 a year.

Soviet Russia has 34,788,000 children in school: 7,000,000 in pre-school institutions; 24,000,000 in elementary schools; 1,437,000 in workers' faculties and technical high schools; 1,200,000 in factory apprenticeship schools; 506,000 taking workers' training courses; 115,000 in the party schools; 500,000 in higher schools, and 30,000 workers in scientific institutions.

The world's costliest tobacco shop is that run by Alfred Dunhill in the British Empire Building in New York's Rockefeller Center for which he pays an annual rental of $2,000,000.

Accidental deaths in the United States in 1932 numbered 89,000, about 29,000 of which occurred in the home.

The nine great clearing banks of Great Britain have locked up on deposit some £1,919,400,000 (more than $9,500,000,000 according to present values).

TOOK MORE THAN A RIB

According to Hindu legends, the god Vulcan, of Hindu mythology, created the world. When he started on woman he found he had used up all his materials. But he knew the world wouldn't be much without women and so he took—

The roundness of the moon,
The undulating curves of the serpent,
The graceful twist of the creeping plant,
The slenderness of the willow,
The velvet of the flowers,
The lightness of the feather,
The gentle gaze of the doe,
The frolicsome reflection of the dancing sunbeam,
The tears of the cloud,
The inconstancy of the wind,
The timidity of the hare,
The vanity of the peacock,
The hardness of the diamond,
The chill of the snow,
The cooing of the turtle dove—
All these he combined to form the glorious being—woman.

A VERSE FROM THE BIBLE

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.—Luke 2:13,14.

WOMEN

FOR THE HOME SHAMPOO

A lot of women are troubled with oily hair. If the shampoo is not properly done the hair will be sticky afterward. And hair that feels sticky cannot be made to look well groomed. The reason the hair sometimes feels more sticky than at others is that a filmy curd is formed with the soap, and this curd clings to the hair. Rinsing with very hot water sometimes fails to remove it.

If you wash your own hair, and many women are doing that today, follow these directions and see if you don't have better results: First be sure to have plenty of hot water. Make a good heavy lather, scrub the head thoroughly, rinse with hot water and then repeat. For the next rinsing add strained lemon juice to hot or warm water. By straining the lemon juice you take out much of the stickiness which makes it easier to rinse from the hair. In case you don't have any lemon, vinegar is a good substitute—two tablespoons to a pint of water. But the vinegar must be rinsed out of the hair and that is a little harder than rinsing out the lemon juice. Both of them, however, are mild acids which cut the soap and make the hair soft and fluffy without injuring either the hair or the scalp.

If the hair can be dried out of doors in the sun, so much the better. Avoid hot air dryers because they make the scalp oily and the hair brittle. Gently rubbing and fluffing the hair with the hands and a dry towel is considered the best way to dry it.

PAINTED FINGERNAILS OLD

Girls who paint their fingernails to be in style may think it is smart and new. But in this old world it just seems that there is nothing new under the sun. While it is true that lacquering the nails red, blue, green and various other hues is considered the fad now, it has been definitely established that Egyptian maidens over 3,000 years ago practiced nail tinting. In those days the girls did them red, just as most of them do today.

"GRAVEYARD" SHIFT OUT

Along with routing child labor, the New Deal and its NRA have done away with another evil of the factories and mills. This is what has long been known as the "graveyard" shift for women factory employees. For years women factory employees have toiled all night long in poorly lighted textile mills, and other factories. Secretary of Labor Perkins has fought against the night shift for years. Now the New Deal has put an end to most of it.

HELPFUL HINTS

Don't buy unsafe toys for the children.

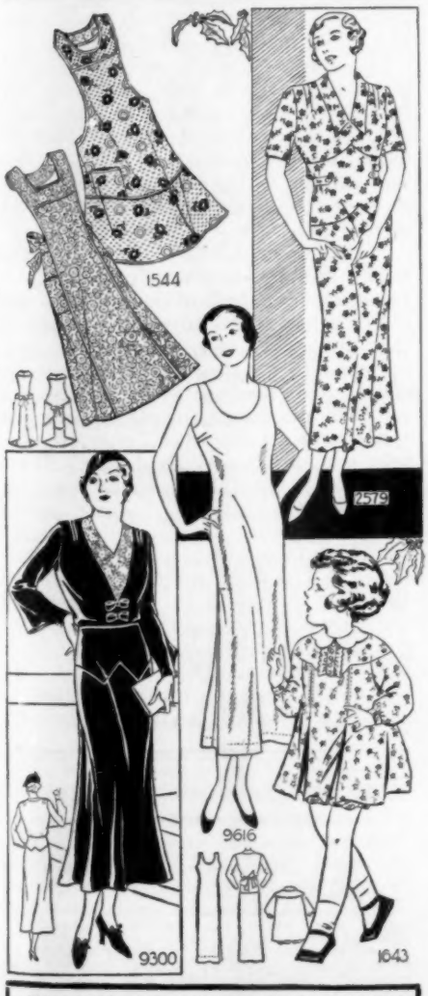
Don't put lighted candles in the window or on the Christmas tree and don't use inflammable ornaments and decorations.

Whitewash can be removed by soaking with a solution of two pounds of potash to five gallons of water and scraping.

A suitable cleaner for fabrics can be made by grating some raw white potatoes to a pulp and adding a pint of water to a pint of pulp. Strain the mixture, let it settle, then pour off the liquid which may be used to remove various spots.

An easy way to wash painted walls is to mix a mild soap, a small amount of washing soda or baking soda and a little flour and water paste with water. Brush this on the wall and let stand for a few minutes, then sponge off with clear warm water.

LATEST FASHIONS



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WHAT SHAKESPEARE SAID

Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proofs of holy writ:
—Othello, Act III, Scene 3.

MAUD, UP-TO-DATED

Maud Muller, on a Kansas farm,
Drove out her father's binder.
The wheat was tall—so very tall
The Judge could never find her.

Constipation Drove Her Wild made her feel cross, headachy, half-alive. Now she has a lovable disposition, new pep and vitality. Heed Nature's warning: *Sluggish* bowels invariably result in poisonous wastes ravaging your system—often the direct cause of headaches, dizziness, colds, complexion troubles. NATURE'S REMEDY—the mild, all-vegetable laxative—*safely* stimulates the *entire* eliminative tract—strengthens, regulates the bowels for normal, *natural* functioning. At druggists'—25c.

FREE! New gold & blue 1934 Calendar-Thermometer — samples NR and Tums. Send name, address, stamp to A. H. LEWIS CO., Dept TH-58, St. Louis, Missouri

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

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A Baby For You?

If you are denied the blessing of a baby all your own and yearn for a baby's arms and a baby's smile do not give up hope. Just write in confidence to Mrs. Mildred Owens, 1614 Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., and she will tell you about a simple home method that helped her after being denied 15 yrs. Many others say this has helped bless their lives. Write now and try for this wonderful happiness.

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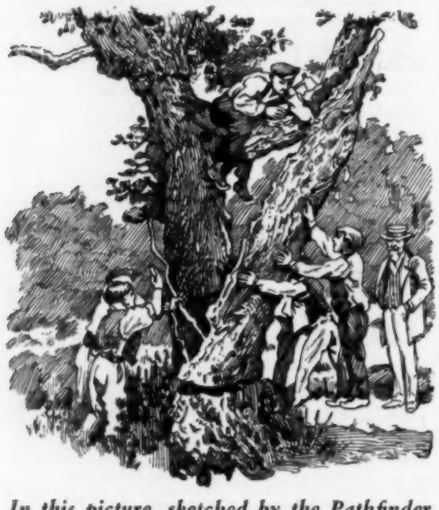
Bark of Cork Oak Great Aid to Man

One of the most valuable products of nature is cork, for which man has devised a myriad of uses. Most of us think of cork simply as the material from which bottle stoppers are made but a casual glance around will show that it is essential to the home from cellar to attic.

Cork is the outer layer of the bark of an evergreen oak common to southern Europe and northern Africa, but cultivated extensively in Spain and Portugal. The latter country produces more cork than all other countries combined, the annual yield being more than 188,000,000 pounds, harvested from 1,000,000 acres of cork oak trees. The outer layer of bark on the cork oak is formed by annual additions from within the tree, which gradually becomes a soft, thick, homogeneous mass possessing the peculiar compressible and elastic qualities on which its economic value depends.

The first stripping of cork from young trees takes place when they are from 15 to 20 years old. The yield, called virgin cork, is rough, unequal



In this picture, sketched by the Pathfinder Travel editor in Spain, we see how the cork bark is stripped from the tree.

and woody in texture and is of little commercial value. It is principally used in tanneries and sometimes in the making of rustic furniture for ferneries and conservatories. The bark is removed from the tree every eight or 10 years, the quality improving with each stripping. The trees continue to thrive under the operation for 150 years or more. Prime cork cannot be obtained until the tree is at least 40 years old so cork-raising can hardly be called a get-rich-quick undertaking.

In stripping the bark from the tree the utmost care must be taken to not injure the second or real skin. Injury to this results in the death of the tree. Two cuts are made around the trunk, one a little above the ground and the other just below the first branches. Between these three or four longitudinal incisions are made and the bark peeled off in cylindrical rolls. These rolls are then taken to a boiling station where tannin is removed. The boiling also adds elasticity to the cork and the rough exterior is easily scraped off. A large part of the cork in Spain is sent to Spanish factories but Portugal exports most of the yield in the crude state.

Cork possesses a combination of properties which peculiarly fits the product for diverse uses. In many cases it is the only material that can be used. The leading purpose is for bungs and stoppers for bottles and other vessels containing liquids. The strength and durability, together with its elasticity and imperviousness to air and water has caused the word "cork" to become synonymous with the closing of any vessel. These same characteristics also adapt the material for life-buoys, belts, jackets and in the construction of lifeboats and other apparatus for saving drowning persons. Its lightness and softness and non-conducting properties make cork adaptable to the making of hat-linings and the soles of shoes. It is also used for lining entomological cases, for pommels in leather dressing and as a medium for architectural models.

Part of the waste is reduced to the form of cork shavings used to stuff mattresses and boat cushions, for packing eggs and other fragile articles and in making cork tiling. Cork flour is another by-product and is manufactured from the waste bark by much the same process as that employed in grinding wheat. This dust is light-brown in color and is used in the manufacture of high-grade linoleum.

Cork, when seen under a microscope, shows a composition of millions of air cells which are impervious to air and water. For this reason it is not only a good non-conductor of heat but also a non-absorbent of moisture. It is used for loose filling between the walls of ice boxes, water-coolers and cold storage rooms. The greatest demand along this line, however, is for cork board, which is granulated cork compressed into board form. The cork board is more efficient and much easier to install than the granulated cork. Pipe-covering for cold-pipe lines is also another of the many uses.

Visitors to some of the most up-to-date and efficient dairy barns will find the floors are made of cork pressed into brick form. These bricks are made by combining finely granulated cork and asphalt, heating and mixing it thoroughly, then molding it under pressure.

One of the most unusual uses of cork is in the manufacture of certain fabrics in France. By using a specially constructed machine, thin pieces of cork are placed in chemical baths to remove the resinous parts which make the substance more or less brittle. After this has been removed the sheets may be folded and bent without breaking. By combining the cork sheets with any suitable cloth an excellent waterproof material may be obtained. The usual method is to glue the cork to the cloth.

The cork oak is a hardy tree but

This sketch shows how the Spaniards cut the bark into strips. In modern factories, however, stripping as well as the actual shaping of the bottle corks is done by machinery.

much care must be taken in its cultivation to produce the best varieties. The foliage consists of small evergreen leaves, soft and velvety to the touch, which do not always shade the roots sufficiently to insure the maximum production of good bark. This lack of protection from the sun is overcome by filling in spaces between the trees with other varieties, such as pine, elm or ash. Care is necessary to keep the soil just right. Too rich soil is considered as harmful as poor soil, either condition affecting the quantity and quality of the bark. The tree attains a height of from 20 to 60 feet and its trunk ranges from four to five feet in circumference. Blossoms appear in May and acorns ripen in the late fall. These latter are much sought after by hog raisers as they impart a peculiar flavor to the flesh which is the delight of epicures.

Repeal of prohibition is booming the bottle stopper business and it is interesting to note how completely machinery has supplanted hand work in this industry. After treating the raw material in a vapor or steam bath to increase its flexibility, long strips are fed into a rotating circular steel knife with a razor edge which cuts the bark into strips of convenient size. These are again fed into another machine employing a rotating tubular punch with extremely sharp cutting edges which reduces the rough strips to cylinders. The final operation is placing the long cylinders in a tapering machine which trims the ends to the proper size and separates the individual stoppers. The process of making bottle stoppers, either by hand or machinery, entails a large waste, only

Latest Fashions Described

1544—Two aprons in one pattern, designed for small, medium and large bust measure. A small design requires 1⅞ yards 36 inch fabric and 5¾ yards binding for gored apron; 1⅜ yards 36 inch fabric and 6¼ yards binding for flounced apron.

2579—Attractive house frock designed for 36 to 46 inches bust measure. A 36 inch design requires 3½ yards 36 inch fabric.

9300—Afternoon frock for the matron, designed for 38 to 52 inches bust measure. A 38 inch design requires 4⅞ yards 39 inch fabric and ½ yard 18 inch lace.

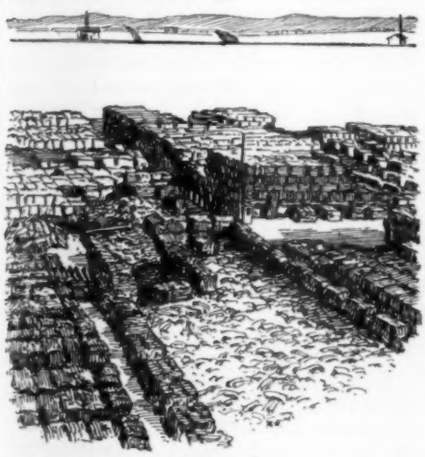
9616—Two-piece slip with built-up shoulders, designed for 34 to 50 inches bust measure. A 36 inch design requires 3 yards 39 inch fabric.

1643—This frock with bloomers is designed for kiddies 2 to 10 years. A 4 year design requires 2⅛ yards 36 inch fabric and ¼ yard contrasting.

35 pounds of the finished product being obtainable from 100 pounds of raw material. The waste cork is ground up, mixed with a binder of some kind to make a composition cork which is used for table mats, polishing wheels and the familiar fishing-line floats.

Although cork has some 150 important uses, the familiar "cork leg" used in amputation cases is not manufactured of the material for which the limb is named. Artificial limbs, both legs and arms, are made of willow wood, with leather, steel and rubber parts added. There are many fables about how the name "cork leg" originated, one of which was that artificial limbs were first manufactured in Cork, Ireland. Another is that they were given the name by limb manufacturers on Cork street, in London.

School children have long made use of old cork bottle stoppers for amateur theatricals, burning the cork and applying the resultant black ash to their



Cork Bark Crated Up Ready to be Exported

faces. Another handy way to utilize old stoppers is in making impression stamps. It is an old schoolroom trick to cut initials on corks and use them to mark books and stationery, a work of art not greatly appreciated by the teacher. In making a stamp first mark all the letters or figures on the flat surface with a sharp-pointed pencil, taking care to outline them in backward order. Then proceed to cut round the markings with a sharp knife so as to raise the figures. An ordinary inking pad, or just plain ink, provides the necessary coloring. The cutting can be more easily done if the corks are first boiled in water for a short time.

While true cork is not found in this country, some varieties of trees with light, porous wood have been named corkwood. These are principally found in semi-tropical swamps of Florida and Texas and muddy sloughs in southeastern Missouri. The buoyant wood of these trees is utilized for floats and toy airplanes.

It is reported that the yearly stream of pilgrims of the Moslem world has dropped from 100,000 to less than 40,000.

GOOFY INVENTIONS

Immense strides are being made by the horseless carriage industry, or motor-car industry as some prefer to call it. The new cars now being produced and tested in the factories in preparation for the 1934 season show many basic improvements, which the Pathfinder is exclusively privileged to publish.

The reporter noted a tendency of the automobile designers to return to simpler and more chaste lines. This is a result of the buying public becoming so sick of the crazy models which mostly marked the 1933 season. So many windshields have become smashed and so few people are able to purchase the glass to replace them that several of the leading auto concerns are planning to do away with the windshields entirely in the new 1934 cars, especially since most autoists drive with windshields raised anyway. This saving will permit the cars to be sold for only 50 per cent more than the present prices, instead of twice as much.

Our illustration shows the way one of the new 1934 "mystery" cars will be operated. The autoist is supposed to provide himself with a windshield of his own. One form consists of a cellophane panel which is strapped to the head of the driver as shown. This protects his face from dust, bugs, rain, snow and sleet, while still permitting the much desired circulation of air. This self-windshield is amply covered by a patent granted by the U. S. Patent Office; in fact our illustration is taken direct from the patent. As this patent has now expired anybody can use it. It is not essential for the autoist to wear a derby hat, as this is not included in the patent claims.

In the new model autos not only the gearshift lever but also the clutch pedals, brake pedals and emergency brake are all removed from the inside of the car and placed outside. This is the way the first horseless carriages were constructed, and it is undoubtedly the ideal design. The driver does not have to suffer from corns as a result of constant use of the various pedals as an organ player plays a pipe organ. The space in front of the seat is so much enlarged that the driver can take four or five girls in with

Every Man His Own Windshield—and How

him, instead of only two or three. In case of emergency a pig, calf or small cow can be carried, without having to clutter up the tonneau or rumble seat.

The car is controlled like some airplanes, by a single lever which is placed conveniently on the outside of the car, where it can be operated by the right hand. At the same time the left hand does the steering, by a cute little wheel which is also situated in a very handy position well to the right.

Very few people are buying cars this season, as they have heard rumors of the radical changes which are to be made. Of course rumors of that sort are always floating about—and the Pathfinder merely gives them for what they may be worth.

PROPOSE CONDENSED LANGUAGE

It has been suggested by the Orthological Institute of Cambridge (England) that a "basic English" language be adopted to meet the need for an international language. This basic English, they say, need only to have 850 words in its vocabulary in order to carry on an oral or written discourse and would answer the needs of international communication. Two reasons for adoption of the English for this purpose are: First, English is used by more people than any other; second, it is the only language which can be simplified in such a manner. Incidentally, the idea of an 850 word vocabulary was first expressed by an American educator.

Silly Sally thinks a "myth" is a female moth.

PATHFINDER'S SHAKESPEARE EDITION

If Shakespeare knew you were printing his lines,
And tickling a million human spines
Each week with a verse from his priceless plays,
I think he would smile at your curious ways.
You select the thoughts to match the times—
Giving them the ring of brand new dimes.

—Howard S. Green.

CONTEST PRIZE WINNERS

Following is a list of the winners of the prizes offered in The Pathfinder Figure 3 Contest broadcast by radio, which ended November 22: First prize, M. E. Kratzer, Urbana, Ind., $200; second, A. L. Vickers, Kannapolis, N. C., $150; third, James Orr, Boaz, Ala., $100; fourth, Otto Danielson, Minot, N. D., $50; fifth, Nick Zandstra, Sioux City, Iowa, $25.

The following contestants received prizes of $1 each: Clara Spurr, Lima, Ohio; Dover T. Hankins, North Tazewell, Va.; M. M. Cryer, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. Siegfried Stucky, Galva, Kans.; Lillian Hartman, Holdrege, Nebr.; Mrs. L. D. Schaffroth, Hastings, Nebr.; Mrs. Mike Pishko, Stickville, Pa.; Mrs. Frank Stemper, Bellwood, Nebr.; Katharine Lemmon, Covington, Ky.; G. R. Knowles, Omaha, Nebr.; Luella Bohne, Indianapolis, Ind.; Edw. C. Sarils, Victoria, Tex.; Mrs. C. J. Bergman, Enderlin, N. D.; W. A. Gillett, Dodge City, Kans.; Mrs. Frank W. Dice, Staunton, Va.; Marie Nevins, West Terre Haute, Ind.; Mrs. Herman H. Zellner, Prairie View, Kans.; Mary Ethridge, Avery, Okla.; Arthur Kidd, Dayton, Ohio; Garnett Greenwood, Sulphur, Ky.; Mrs. Emil Blaske, McKinney, Tex., L. V. Hutchinson, Alexandria, La.; Mrs. Violet McTrusty, Amberg, Wis.; Lula Mae King, Coalwood, W. Va.; Mrs. B. B. Guyton, Waco, Tex.; Virgil Gingrich, Bladen, Nebr.; Mrs. E. A. Stout, Brighton, Iowa; Jennie I. Horton, Cane River, N. C.; Harold Exline, Sullivan, Ind.; Mary Mance, St. Augustine, Fla.; Mrs. Edith T. Baker, Hutchinson, Kans.; Mrs. John O. Berg, Columbus, N. D.; Gilbert Hansen, Spirit Lake, Iowa; Elmer J. Reese, Aberdeen, S. D.; Daniel L. Wessinger, Severn, S. C.; Reginald R. Gerig, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Walter Hildebrand, Menasha, Wis.; Martin Mayan, Benton, Ill.; Mrs. Evelyn Alkire, Elkins, W. Va.; George Dolick, Wolcott, Ind.; Dorothy Myers, Sterling, Kans.; Mrs. Grace Kukuk, Sioux City, Iowa; Marvin Schuls, Stanton, Nebr.; Albert Mueller, Elgin, Ill.; Arthur Olsen, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. William Schroeder, Redwood Falls, Minn.; Mr. Wm. J. Meyers, Evansville, Ind.; Mrs. Grace Tuphorn, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.; Mrs. Martha E. Vagts, Sterling, Kans.; Mrs. J. E. McLain, Devils Lake, N. D.

How Weather Bureau Serves the People

President Roosevelt's newly-created Science Advisory Board, after an investigation by a special committee, has recommended far-reaching extensions in the work of Uncle Sam's Weather Bureau. While the board made many recommendations for improving the weather service, two of the most important were: That provision be made at once for extending the "air-mass analysis" method over the United States, through the cooperation of the Weather Bureau, the Army and the Navy. And that the whole system of recording and reporting meteorological data in aid of forecasting be consolidated under the Weather Bureau, except for activities necessary to the Army and the Navy.

All of which serves to call attention to the United States Weather Bureau, which is considered one of the most valuable of all the agencies established by the federal government. The convenience, health and budget of every family in the country are in a great degree dependent upon that family's ability to avoid weather hazzards, exposure and loss. Originally founded as a department of the signal corps of the Army in 1871 and later transferred to the Department of Agriculture, millions of dollars are saved yearly through weather observations and forecasts of the Bureau.

The farmer knows the economic value of the agricultural forecasts in the saving of crops such as hay, corn, fruits and vegetables through the advance notice of rain, drought and frosts. The citrus fruit growers of California saved fruit to the value of $14,000,000 through forecasts of a cold wave issued by the Bureau. The benefits of the crop reporting and marketing activities of the Weather Bureau are felt by every person in the country both in the price and the quality of our foodstuffs.

In times of floods and other disasters it is the rivers and floods division of the Bureau which saves millions of dollars and in many cases human lives through furnishing information as to the best time for relief agencies to go into action. Measurements of the rainfall in drainage basins of streams and the height of water on gauges placed at strategic points are collected by telegraph and telephone from about 900 substations and serve as the basis for flood warnings. These are indispensable not only to farmers and landowners in the affected areas but to all river industries. Lumbermen cut a great deal of timber in swamps and along streams during low water in anticipation of higher water to carry out their logs. Advance information enables them to have everything in readiness when favorable conditions arrive.

The sailings of the immense number of vessels engaged in our ocean and lake traffic are largely determined by storm warnings, placed by the Weather Bureau at more than 400 points along the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf and Great Lakes. Few storms of marked danger to maritime commerce have occurred for which ample warnings have not been issued from 12 to 24 hours in advance.

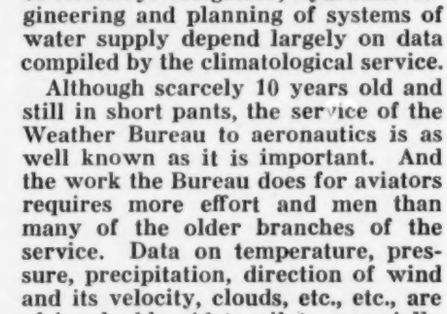
The climatological service of the bureau is one of the most extraordinary services ever developed anywhere, netting the public more per dollar expended than any other agency. Practically all of this work is done by 4,500 upaid observers to whom the Bureau has furnished rain gauges and thermometers. These observers keep meteorological records and send in monthly reports. Daily data on which the various forecasts are based is supplied by 200 regular observing stations, each presided over by a trained meteorologist. Each of these stations represents about 15,000 square miles of territory. Irrigation, hydraulic engineering and planning of systems of water supply depend largely on data compiled by the climatological service.

Although scarcely 10 years old and still in short pants, the service of the Weather Bureau to aeronautics is as well known as it is important. And the work the Bureau does for aviators requires more effort and men than many of the older branches of the service. Data on temperature, pressure, precipitation, direction of wind and its velocity, clouds, etc., etc., are of invaluable aid to pilots, especially those flying on long hops and at night.

Residents of Florida and West Indian ports can testify to the value of advance information on hurricanes, which are so prevalent in that area from June to November. Knowledge of the approach of a tropical "twister" means the saving of many lives and much property as this information is given well in advance of the storm's arrival.

Some idea of the significance of a single weather forecast may be gathered from what happens when citizens of an area are notified of an approaching cold wave. Preparations are made at once by heating and lighting plants to meet the increased demand that will follow. Fire hydrants, exposed mains and general plumbing are protected. Small householders as well as large stockyards drain their mains. Gasoline engines are drained and automobile water-cooling systems are protected by the use of anti-freeze solutions. Work on concrete is stopped. Merchants direct their advertising and attention largely to cold weather articles. Dredging of sand and gravel ceases and iron ore piled for shipment is placed in the holds of ships to prevent the wet masses from freezing solid. Charity organizations prepare to meet the increased demand for food and fuel and thus minimize suffering among the needy.

The crop reporting and marketing activities of the Bureau are of great benefit not only to producers but to transportation agencies. The latter find these reports invaluable. Perishable products are protected against temperature extremes by refrigerating or heating, as conditions may require. Frequently shipments of perishable goods are accelerated when it is found possible to carry them to their destination in advance of expected unfavorable weather conditions. Not infrequently announcement of a cold wave will hold up a contemplated shipment until after the freeze has passed. Cattle, as well as fruits and vegetables are routed to avoid extremes of high or low temperature.



Here's hoping the recent National Cheese Week, during which you were urged to do your bit for the dairy farmer by consuming lots of cheese, didn't spoil your appetite for unusual things. Like this monument to cheese, for instance. In reality, the monument was erected in honor of Mme. Marie Harel who invented Camembert cheese more than a century ago. It stands on a farm in Orne, France, where the cheese was first produced.

GLEANED FROM LOCAL COLUMNS

Something happened at Carter's Corners Saturday night which we wish we could publish. If the names were given it would make interesting reading, but owing to the prominence of some of the people involved, and it being their first offense, the names are withheld for this time.—Union County Argus.

Seth Durkin says he is through with the law. He and Lige Keenan went to law over a pig. Seth won the pig, but it died inside of a week and he and Lige each had to sell two other pigs to pay for their lawyers.—Bangs City Item.

The man must have been murdered, for it would have been impossible for him to have tied his hands behind him in the manner he did.—Eldorado News.

FIRST BLUE EAGLE

The Blue Eagle was once a mystic Indian luck sign if a legend surrounding a sacred blanket in the Indian Hall of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City is true. The ceremonial blanket is four by five feet, black-bordered with a white center on which is painted a blue eagle with wings outspread. It was woven as a luck-piece to be worn at ceremonial functions.

Remember ice one inch thick is not safe for skating. For large groups of skaters only ice four inches or thicker is safe.

THESE CLEVER CHINESE

The national budget would have been balanced and the doors of the Treasury bursting with the overflow of gold if the Congressional tax committee had visited southern China and made some notes on the tax features of that section. The ancient Chinese had ingenious means of taxation, and these methods have been so perfected by the moderns there that the schemes of Occidental legislators just don't seem to be schemes at all.

The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury has printed a summary of the tax system in the Swatow districts, and includes a "partial list" of the levies placed upon the residents in Swatow, Chaochow, and Meihsien (maybe you can pronounce them) in Kwangtung: 1, feast tax; 2, ma jong tax; 3, garrison tax; 4, tax on house construction; 5, engagement tax, paid by families of bride and bridegroom; 6, carfare for tax collectors; 7, "shoe present" and "tea money" for tax officials; 8, marriage tax (a bride has to pay from $8 to $10); 9, tax on "ghost money"; 10, safety guarantee tax; 11, river-crossing tax; 12, tax on actors; 13, tax on temple worshippers; 14, superstition tax; 15, tax on Buddha images in temples.

And that isn't all! The warlords in various provinces of that Chinese country have exacted annual taxes from landholders that will pay them up for 15 years. That's not at all hard running a government on the taxes you've collected for the next decade and a half. We'd run two governments on that, maybe three in a pinch.

It looks as if the Chinese tax collector really has the softest job, for there he is with all those presents from the taxpayers, and even carfare they've given him so he won't have to walk home and wear out those new shoes they gave him. There's no doubt about it, Congress hasn't even begun to explore the possibilities of huge returns from taxes on religious people, and even on those who are not, travelers, humble home-builders, the superstitious, the-about-to-be-wedded, (and after), feast-eaters (they'll never get us on that one), and gamesters—that would be the ma jong tax. That one about actors puzzles us. Does it mean you pay if you are one, or if you happen to have two or three of them hidden in your cellar?

Before our Congressional tax commission goes to the southern district of China to study this situation first hand, and there's not the slightest chance they'll hop the first boat from San Francisco, we want to suggest the possibilities of a tax on hitch-hike-thumbing, and most particularly on crooners. It might break one or two of the latter, but it would be worth it.

A DELICATE HINT

A Missouri smalltown editor is sending out the following note for reminding his subscribers that their subscription needs renewing:

"There i$ a little matter that $ome of our ubcriber$ have $eemingly forgotten entirely. $ome of them have made u$ many promi$e$, but have not kept them. To u$ it i$ a very important matter—it'$ nece$$ary in our bu$ine$$. We are very mode$t and don't like to $peak about $uch remi$$ne$$."

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LUCIDS

Santa Claus was filling a Chicago girl's stocking—or trying to. He had inserted a fur coat, a bridge lamp, a dozen of the latest novels, a case of pickles and a two-door sedan. Then he saw that the stocking was still only half full and he left a note explaining: "I'm sorry, Lucille, but this is all I can give you this year."

Depositor, to Banker—What do you keep that fellow in this bank for; he doesn't seem to know a thing about what's going on?

Banker—Hush; he's our expert witness who'll testify in case we are investigated.

"Mamma," said little Elizabeth, "give me anuzzer piece of candy. I losed dat uzzer piece."

"Where did you lose it?" the mother inquired.

"I dess put it in my mouth and it falled right down in my stomach."

Son—Dad, what's a monosyllable?

Dad—A long term for a short word, son.

Friend—Did you raise any cucumbers this year in your little garden, as you expected?

Bride—No. The directions said to plant the seeds in hills, and you know our lot is perfectly level.

"There's one good thing I can say about the Prodigal Son," remarked Uncle Eli Podger.

"What's that?"

"He had the good sense to walk home, instead of telegraphin' for money."

Hazel—Now that you have looked over my music, what would you like to have me play?

Henry—I think we had better play cards.

Wife (looking out at him from bedroom window)—Where you been this hour of the night?

"I've been to the union meetin' and we ordered a strike."

"Is that so? Well, I've ordered a lockout."

Teacher—Ferdinand, what is an excuse?

Ferdinand—Something you can never think of when you need it most.

Mother—Why did you let him kiss you?

Daughter—Well, he was so nice about it. He asked very politely.

Mother—The idea! Haven't I always tried to teach you to say no?

Daughter—That's what I did say. He asked me if I'd be very angry if he kissed me.

A little girl was deeply impressed by a certain sermon in which the minister pictured the attractions of heaven. Some time later she asked her mother: "Do cats go to heaven?"

Her mother replied that since animals do not have souls they could hardly be expected to go to heaven.

"Then," said the little girl, "if there are no cats in heaven, where do the angels get the strings for their harps?"

Mack—They say a fish never stops growing.

Fall—Well, it hasn't anything on a fish story, has it?

Goofus—Had you heard that the lumber companies are even marketing their knotholes now?

Rufus—No; how can that be?

Goofus—They're selling them to the breweries to make bungholes for their beer barrels.

Mr. Weed—Let me give you a piece of advice.

Mrs. Weed—What's the matter with it, that you are willing to give it to me?

"You seem to have to tinker a great deal with your motorboat."

"I do."

"Anything special the matter with it?"

"She never has tire trouble—that's about all I can say for it."

"Why do you call Wombat a Napoleon of finance?"

"He had his salary raised three months ago and his wife hasn't found out about it yet."

Madge—They say she is very clever but I have never noticed it.

Marjorie—Of course not. She says all her clever things about you after you've gone.

He—What made Mrs. Goforth so angry with the photographer?

She—She found a label that he had stuck on the back of her photo which said: "The original of this picture is carefully preserved."

"Were you ever disappointed in love?"

"Yes, two and a half times."

"How was that?"

"I was twice married and once rejected."

Bill—How many daughters have you at home?

Dad—I have three—but they're very seldom at home.

Stranger—So Bill Stiggers is a good mixer, is he?

Native—Yes, sir-ee! He can tell more funny stories with no point to 'em, borrow more money and pay less of it back, get more signers to petitions, be elected to more offices and do less real work than anybody else we have in this-here town."

Smiff—My wife is very tender-hearted. She won't whip cream.

Bjones—That's nothing. My wife won't beat rugs, and tears come to her eyes when she has to skin those helpless onions.

"Your father is unreasonable."

"Why?" asked the dear girl.

"He tells me not to lose sight of my object in life—and then he kicks when I call on you seven nights a week."

"Has your wife finished housecleaning yet?"

"Guess not. I had to hunt all over the cellar for a clean shirt and I found the furnace shovel in the parlor."

"What's the matter with that movie comedian?"

"He's laid up for repairs."

"Did he meet with an accident?"

"No, it wasn't an accident. Another fellow who had a grudge against him inserted a horseshoe in a pie that was to be thrown at him."

Husband—How modestly and how sensibly Mrs. Sweet dresses! Have you noticed it, dear?"

Wife—Yes, some women will do anything to attract attention.

NAME O'HOWLS

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. and Mr. and Mrs. Seth WHETSTONE recently spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. BLUNT at Hunt, Tex.

Mr. KATZ and Mr. HOWELLS are in the wholesale liquor business at Pottsville, Pa.

Dr. Urban F. D. STORK is the head of the department of obstetrics at the WELBORN-Walker hospital in Evansville, Ind.

Mr. BUCK LAMB raises sheep at Lerona, W. Va.

I. M. SLEEPY is a funeral director at St. Paul, Minn.

Miss TURNIPSEED and Miss BEAN are students at Bob Jones college, Cleveland, Tenn. There is also a Mr. RICE and a Mr. VINEYARD, a Miss LAVENDER and a Miss ROSE.

T. N. BUTT & Wife are dealers in ROUGH and finished lumber at Crab Orchard, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. GOTOBED recently went from Red Oak to NODAWAY, Ia.

Dr. GORY HOGG, of Lewisburg, W. Va., is president of the Clear Creek Coal Co., while Ed. GRAFT is vice president, and H. H. BLACKBURN is general manager.

Rev. NICE is pastor of the United Brethren Church. Dr. A. S. LOVING is an osteopathic physician, and Mrs. Edna HUG is a nurse—all living in Rockford, Ill., and when they get together the people of Rockford see a NICE LOVING HUG.